

How the Panama Canal Treaty Became a Burning Issue in U.S.

by Lewis M. Duiguid and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The Panama Canal Treaty, which President Jimmy Carter signed last week, has become a burning issue in the U.S. As his national campaign nears, he added the

by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who charged that Mr. Reagan's stand "could needlessly lead this country into open military conflict." Sen. Goldwater said his fellow conservative would change his views on the canal if he knew more about it.



Ronald Reagan



Gen. Omar Torrijos

asked votes in primary could be crucial to Story Page 4.

to his basic speech in Louisiana, Texas and New Hampshire, where we began getting questions on the canal and then we began getting questions every- recalled speechwriter

Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter, drawn into the debate by reporters' questions, said he would be flexible on some issues in the U.S. negotiating position. He added, however, that "I cannot foresee a time when I would relinquish effective control of the operations or defense of the canal."

The controversy over the canal, which has become the surprise issue of the 1976 campaign, reflects deep national pride in an achievement of America's past and a nostalgia for glory.

Change of Views

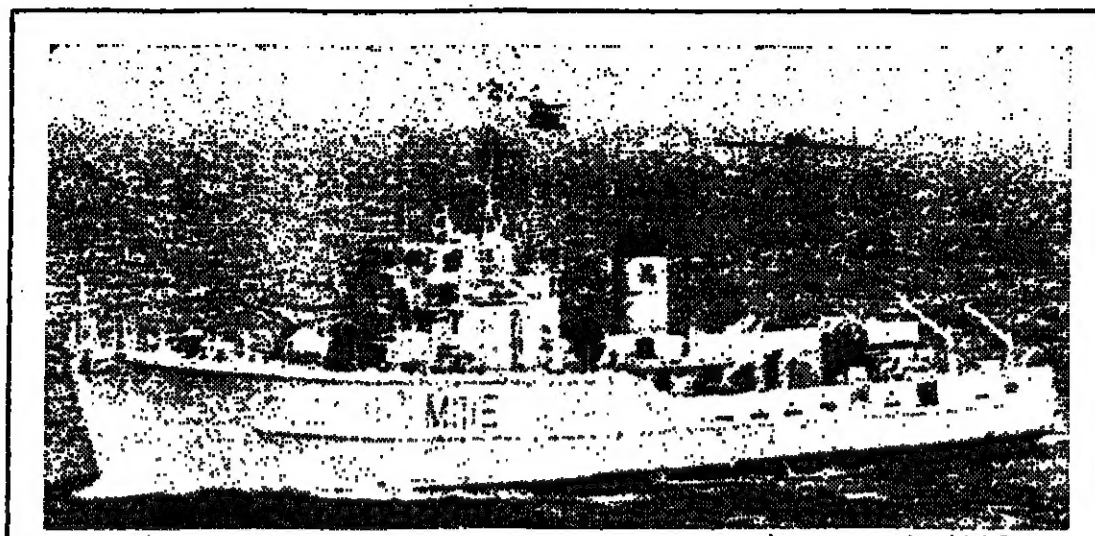
Behind the debate is a struggle between Latin nationalism and the United States, as well as a long-standing policy struggle in Washington over the canal's future. As Mr. Reagan was stating his canal position last summer, U.S. policy was shifting and some of his expected allies—the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Sen. Goldwater, for example—were changing their views.

The root of the problem is in the canal's history, which is seen by many Americans as glorious and by many Latinos as shameful and unfair.

In 1903, the United States inspired the revolt that created the Republic of Panama and then virtually imposed a treaty granting "in perpetuity" the use, occupation and control" by the United States of a five-mile zone on either side of the planned canal.

The United States built the canal, one of the great engineering feats of the time, in 1904-1914 at a cost of \$380 million. The United States did not own the Canal Zone and does not own it now in the official Washington view. The United States initially paid \$10 million to Panama for the extensive Canal Zone rights plus \$250,000 a year "compensation," which is equivalent to rent. This has been raised in stages to the present yearly fee of \$2.3 million.

The U.S. Canal Zone enclave, which since Panama's 1973 has been bitterly opposed by many Panamanians in the postcolonial era. Riots broke out in the zone in 1964, leaving 31 Panamanians and three Americans dead. President Lyndon Johnson responded



PRINCE ON PATROL—Royal Navy minesweeper Bronington, Charles, the Prince of Wales, commanding, shadowing a Soviet submarine (rear) in the English Channel early this week. The Navy said yesterday that it was routine procedure for it to follow Soviet Navy ships in British waters. Submarine went into North Sea.

In Occupied Territories Israel to Extend Arab Settlements

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 11 (NYT).—Israel is drawing up plans for the establishment of a large number of new settlements in occupied Arab territory over the next several years, government officials familiar with the plans said yesterday.

The settlements, which are to range from small agricultural villages to industrial towns, are to be located in the Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Rafah area of the Gaza Strip. There are already 68 Israeli settlements in occupied territory.

The officials declined to disclose exactly how many new settlements are contemplated or their precise locations. An official said "more than a dozen" were involved, while others suggested there would eventually be several dozen.

Largely a Formality

Each new settlement will have to be cleared by a ministerial committee and approved by the government as a whole before it is established. But this is largely a formality, since a broad consensus already exists within the Cabinet in favor of intensified Israeli settlement in the Arab lands captured in 1967.

Nonetheless, the whole settlement policy remains a source of fierce controversy at home and abroad. It is opposed by Israeli doves and has been repeatedly criticized by the Ford administration as an obstacle to a negotiated peace with the Arabs.

Referring to this yesterday, an official described the current policy of intensified settlement as a "calculated risk of confrontation" with the United States. Nevertheless, he said, the government appeared determined to press ahead.

Outlined Sunday

The plans for these new settlements were outlined to the Cabinet Sunday at the outset of a 10-hour debate on settlement policy. The presentation, complete with maps, charts and budget estimates, took nearly three hours.

It was against this background of continuing settlement plans that the compromise was reached calling for the removal of an unauthorized group of extreme nationalist settlers from an army camp at Kadum, near Nablus. Faced with the details of such extensive settlement plans throughout the occupied territory, the importance of Kadum seems to have diminished in the minds of the National Religious party min-

isters who normally support the Kadum group.

The Cabinet resolution, which was approved by a vote of 17-3 with three abstentions by the religious ministers, narrowly averted a coalition crisis for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The resolution effectively banned any further illegal settlements in the West Bank, but stressed that the gov-

ernment would continue to establish other settlements in areas of its own choice.

Under the compromise, the settlers at Kadum will be allowed to stay on for a few weeks until a permanent site has been selected for them by the government. The argument is likely to revive, however, when the new site is announced.

U.S. Special Envoy Optimistic On Lebanon Peace Prospects

BEIRUT, May 11.—U.S. envoy Dean Brown today finished his mission here, expressing cautious optimism that Lebanon was moving toward "sanity, rationality and re-creation of a state."

The veteran diplomat, who has regularly crossed the Lebanese battle lines to confer with leaders of the warring factions, based his optimism partly on the election last week of a new President, Elias Sarkis.

He held a farewell news conference that all parties in Lebanon realized that the civil conflict, which has cost more than 15,000 lives in the past 13 months, was self-defeating.

Asked why he thought the leftist and rightist factions would rally around Mr. Sarkis, whose election was boycotted and condemned by the left—Mr. Brown said:

"It is just an intuitive sense that they are in the process of realizing there are no winners and no losers here. It is impossible to have a military victory."

Heavy Artillery

Security officials reported, meanwhile, that Syrian-controlled Palestinian fired heavy artillery and Russian rockets at leftist Muslim forces today.

Officials said a number of Lebanese fighters were killed in the clashes with Palestinians of the as-Saiga organization in the northern part of Beirut, but there was no immediate count.

Security officials and Palestinian sources reported another clash on the edge of Beirut, between as-Saiga troops and members of leftist Muslim leader Kamal Jumblat's Progressive Socialist party.

As-Saiga—trained and equipped by Syria—was reinforced by about 1,000 troops immediately after Mr. Sarkis's election Saturday. It is expected to play a major role in his efforts to restore order.

Security officials said 49 persons were killed today in scattered

clashes in Beirut and the mountains, sharply down from the levels of the last four days.

Palestinian leaders were reportedly discussing using the Palestinian Liberation Army to man a buffer zone in the Mount Lebanon area.

Consolidate Effort

The Christian forces were trying to consolidate their hold on the Christian enclave in the area. The P.L.A. already mans a buffer zone in Beirut's commercial center and along the capital's Muslim-Christian dividing line.

Leaders of the coalition of leftist forces said after a meeting tonight that "one of the conditions for reaching a political settlement" is "the withdrawal of the Syrian Army, all the bodies attached to it or taking their orders from it," the latter being a reference mainly to as-Saiga.

In his remarks, Mr. Brown praised the role of Syria, which has sent more than 10,000 troops into Lebanon, as carefully calculated and sensible.

"I don't think Syria will try and take over this place," he said.

But he added that the essential burden of restoring peace in Lebanon would have to be borne by the Lebanese themselves.

Russia Finally Allows Modern Art Show

MOSCOW, May 11 (Reuters).—An exhibition of modernist drawings and paintings by seven leading Soviet avant-garde artists opened here today with last-minute official approval from the Cultural Committee of Moscow's City Council, after nearly a year of haggling over which artists and works might be included.

Although there was no publicity, several hundred people flocked to see the works this morning and were admitted in groups by police every 30 minutes.

U.S. Aid Plan Seeks to Limit A-Arms Risks

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a surprise move, voted today to bar all U.S. economic or military assistance to nations which import or export nuclear reprocessing plants that can be used to make atomic bombs.

The action came as Senate and House committees moving with unusual speed, adopted separate two-year, \$9-billion versions of the military aid bill vetoed by President Ford last Friday.

The provision, if approved by Congress and signed by President Ford, would apply to the sale of reprocessing equipment by West Germany to Brazil and by France to Pakistan. Another sale of such equipment, by West Germany to Iran, is reported under consideration.

Dangerous Development

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., sponsor of the amendment on a two-year military aid bill approved by the committee, called the pattern—setting German-Brazilian agreement "the most dangerous development for the peace of the world" at the present time. "The U.S. Congress has got to put a stopper on this situation."

Prospects for Senate approval of the Symington amendment appeared to be good. No senator expressed objection to the principle of his amendment during committee consideration.

Sen. Symington charged that the United States has fostered nuclear proliferation by its present policies. "It doesn't stop, we're going to blow up the world," he declared.

Staff members said that no reprocessing facilities have yet been delivered by West Germany or France to their respective purchasers.

Both Brazil and Pakistan are major recipients of U.S. assistance and would be affected seriously by a cutoff.

The nuclear provision was not included in the House bill and if it is accepted by the Senate, its fate will be decided in a House-Senate conference.

Softer Demands

Both the Senate panel and the House International Relations Committee moved to soften demands for congressional controls on foreign affairs that were cited by Mr. Ford as endorsement on presidential authority.

The Senate panel dropped the \$9-billion annual ceiling on arms aid, but retained provisions giving Congress veto power over sales greater than \$35 million. Both committees dropped the relaxation of the Vietnam trade embargo that particularly angered Mr. Ford.

The House panel, however, decided to keep the \$9-billion ceiling, but modified congressional power to veto arms sales and terminate arms programs for violations of human rights or discrimination against U.S. employees on the basis of religion or sex.

Under the new Senate bill, Israel would receive \$2.5 billion in military credits, about half of which it will not have to repay. Aid to Greece and Turkey has been dropped, to be taken up when military base agreements with those countries are considered soon.

The Senate bill also included \$85 million for security assistance to African nations, mainly Zaire and Zambia. In support of the new African policy outlined by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his recent African tour.

According to one Pakistani official, "the aviation matters could be settled on the morning of the first day, leaving the way clear to discuss other problems."

An agreement to exchange arms (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After Thorpe Resignation Liberals Ask Grimond to Return as Leader

From Wire Dispatches

DON, May 11.—The Liberal shamed by the resignation of leader Jeremy Thorpe today to the leadership he quit early ago.

Grimond, 62, was the peer leader from 1956 to 1967, he stepped aside for Mr. Thorpe.

He did not immediately tell his liberal colleagues in the House of Commons whether he accepted. He will announce his decision tomorrow.

Mr. Thorpe, 47, quit abruptly

prize if he refused. Before Mr. Thorpe's resignation yesterday, Mr. Grimond had suggested he would resume the leadership provided that he would not be a caretaker and could lead his party at the next general election.

His colleagues made it clear that it was just such an unconditional leadership they were offering him.

The 13 apparently concluded that none of their younger figures had enough support or authority to heal the scars from Mr. Thorpe's exit.

Mr. Thorpe, 47, quit abruptly

in the wake of allegations by a former male model that they once had had a homosexual relationship. Mr. Thorpe, twice married and the father of a young son, strenuously denied the claim.

Patrickian Leftist

Mr. Grimond is a left-wing Liberal with a patrician heritage. His father was a wealthy Dundee jeweler and he went to Eton and Balliol College at Oxford.

He married, a daughter of the party's matriarch, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, herself a daughter of Herbert Asquith, the Liberal prime minister in World War I.

Mr. Grimond won his seat in northern Scotland in 1950 and has held it ever since. He is a committed internationalist and a strong believer in left-of-center interventionist economics. Chosen leader in 1965, he tried, with little success to pull his party to his left-leaning stance.

He resigned voluntarily at the start of 1967 to make way for the party's most dynamic figure, Mr. Thorpe.

Three other contestants were in the ring—David Steel, 38, deputy chief whip, John Pardoe, 41, the party's economic spokesman in Parliament, and Emylon Hooson, 51, Liberal party leader in Wales.

Mr. Steel and Mr. Pardoe were regarded as on the left wing of a party that occupies the middle position between the governing Labor party and the Conservatives. Mr. Hooson is more a man of the political center.



Jo Grimond

Bolivian Envoy Slain in Paris; Unit That Killed Guevara

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—Bolivian ambassador Zeneno Zenteno, commander of the troops against and executed Latin revolutionary Ernesto Guevara, in 1967, was shot killed in a Paris street, today.

Witnesses said a bearded man two bullets into Gen. Zenteno, back as the ambassador, knocking his car. The killer, fifth serious attack on diplomats in France in 18 months, immediately claimed by a justly unknown group calling "the Che Guevara Brigade."

The group telephoned to AFP, the press agency, accused Zenteno of being "the architect of Che Guevara's assassination."

Order From La Paz

Zenteno commanded the unit that trapped Guevara in the forests of the Santa Cruz-Sierra region of Bolivia in 1967. Gen. Zenteno was to have received the order to execute Guevara from La Paz in October, the "Che Guevara" was present when it was

Named armed forces chief of staff in 1971, Gen. Zenteno was sent to Paris in 1973 after resigning his post to protest the jailing and subsequent death in prison of a military colleague accused of conspiracy.

Embassy officials said the 53-year-old general took no special security precautions and had not received threats on his life.

His killer, described by a secretary who saw the killing as a bearded man about 35 wearing a black beret and glasses, apparently stalked Gen. Zenteno as he left the embassy on Avenue du Président Kennedy in the 16th Arrondissement for lunch.

Some witnesses said that two men had participated in the attack, but others spoke of only one, who evidently escaped into a nearby subway station.

Killed Instantly

Gen. Zenteno was killed instantly as the gunman fired two bullets at point-blank range, the police said. He was murdered less than 100 feet from the spot where the Turkish ambassador to Paris was killed by gunmen on Oct. 24. "The Secret Armenian Army" claimed responsibility for that assassination, which remains unsolved.

The revolver used to kill Gen. Zenteno was the same weapon used in the nearly fatal shooting of the assistant Spanish military attaché, Capt. Bartolome Garcia Plata Valle, in an ambush here in October, the "Che Guevara" was present when it was

Fearful Europeans Shipping Out Money at Record Clip

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 11 (NYT).—Money is on the run in Europe—shuffled into suitcases, tucked into money belts, packed under the seats of automobiles, in greater quantities than ever before in the postwar period.

Much of it is headed into Switzerland, traditional refuge of flight capital since the days of the French Revolution. While it has made Swiss banks more prosperous, the embarrassment of riches is causing serious problems for the Swiss economy.

Some of the money is moving into the United States and Canada, where it is turning up in stock market investments, farmland and second and third homes for the wealthier Europeans.

The banknotes are being smuggled out of such countries as Italy, Britain, France, Spain and Sweden mainly by persons from the middle classes who see their way of life threatened by fiscal, monetary or political

Much of It Illegally Finds Its Way Into Switzerland

changes and are striving to protect themselves with a foreign nest egg.

"When the Communists take over," a well-to-do Frenchwoman observed tartly, "they will find my cupboard bare."

"If Switzerland didn't exist," an Italian financier commented, "it would have to be invented."

Savings Expert

A leading political figure in France, with access to secret government files, said these showed that a rising number of middle-class persons were trying to export at least part of their savings.

The French have quietly been increasing customs checks at frontier crossings. "They searched everything in our car," a recent traveler into Switzerland said. "We had to open all the suitcases."

There are periodic arrests of some of the less sophisticated smugglers of Italian currency who try to take banknotes

across the Swiss border into the well-to-do town of Chiasso, whose prosperity has been rooted in the Italian money trade.

Others use more complicated methods. Italian newspapers carried reports last month of the arrest of two industrialists who used fake invoices to transfer money.

Rare stamps are also used in the transfer of money since they are easily portable and less bulky than banknotes. Gold coins have also been used.

The reasons for the currency flight differ in each country. In France, Italy and Spain, the fear of social unrest and the advent of leftist governments is cited. In Sweden and Britain, high taxation is an element.

Taxes in both countries now take more than 50 per cent of the average middle-income earner's pay.

Another factor has been the devaluation of currencies such as the British pound and

the Italian lire, both of which have fallen more than 25 per cent in the last six months.

A Swiss customs official at the French border was asked recently what he thought about new measures introduced by the parliament in Bern limiting banknote imports for the first time in history.

Many Ways to Hide It

"The money will continue to come," the customs man said. "There are so many ways to hide it."

Offenders who are caught with more than \$3,000 can draw three months in jail, and \$40,000 in fines, and risk confiscation of their money packets.

Bankers report that the exodus of money from Italy has assumed gigantic proportions, a reaction to the economic and political crisis in that country and the possibility that Communists will participate in the government after elections next month.

Exporting lire has now become a business in Italy. Scores of offices have been set up, mainly by lawyers, taking the money and guaranteeing its transfer to banks in Lugano, Switzerland, just north of the border, for hefty commissions.

Italian authorities have acted recently to try to check the practice. They were instrumental in getting the Swiss to impose their \$3,000 limit on imports. They got not only Switzerland, but other countries of the European Economic Community and Austria to refuse to change \$5,000 and 100,000-lire notes, the favorites among the currency smugglers.

Using devious accounting practices that are nearly impossible to control, Milan bankers report, Italian companies are responsible for the heaviest exports of capital. One technique is to overpay for imported raw

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As Toll From First Quake Rises

3 New Jolts in Northeast Italy; Moro Assails Critics of Relief

UDINE, Italy, May 11.—Earthquake-ravaged northeastern Italy was shaken by aftershocks again today. There were three tremors, one measuring 3.9 on the Richter scale, but there were no reports of new casualties or noticeable damage.

Premier Aldo Moro accused critics of the government's relief and rescue-work program of exploiting the disaster for gains in the June 20-21 parliamentary elections.

Officials raised the death toll from Thursday's earthquake, in which the initial shock registered 6.9 on the Richter scale to 914, and said more than 3,000 were injured and about 400 were missing.

French experts assisting in rescue efforts here said it was almost impossible that anyone was still alive beneath the wreckage of towns and villages in the earthquake area.

The specialists were equipped with sonar devices as they accompanied rescue parties looking for survivors or bodies under mounds of rubble.

Fear of a possible typhoid outbreak spread here today when a fireman was hospitalized with symptoms of the often-fatal disease.

The fireman was being examined in the infectious disease ward of the Udine hospital.

He had worked with rescue teams in the Mignano area and reportedly was seen drinking water from a well.

The vast majority of survivors have already been given anti-typhoid inoculations, health authorities said.

La Penice Imperiled

In Venice, where the city's priceless art treasures have suffered slight damage, officials cordoned off a section of the world-renowned La Fenice Opera House after cracks appeared on the decorated walls of the building. Authorities judged that any gathering of spectators would be unsafe.

The Communist party, which hopes to overtake Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats as the largest in Italy in the forthcoming national elections, called the government rescue program "insufficient... typical of the methods and instruments of the state machinery." The party dispatched a Communist delegation to the quake zone here in Friuli Province, which borders Yugoslavia and Austria.

In a nationwide television broadcast, Premier Moro assailed "partisan speculations and unrestrained polemics... in striking contrast with the gravity of the hour."

The press and some volunteer workers have accused Mr. Moro's caretaker government of tardy response to the massive shocks and then lack of coordination once help began rolling.

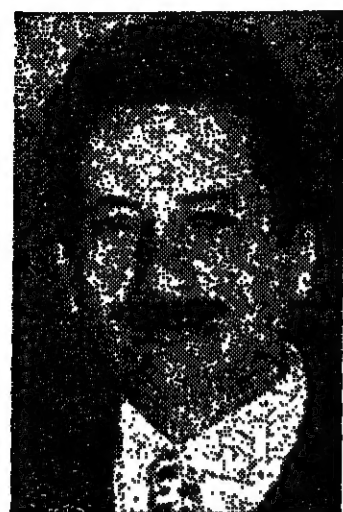
In Washington, President Ford today asked Congress for \$25 million in disaster relief funds to help earthquake survivors in Italy.

In a special message, Mr. Ford also said he has directed Vice President Rockefeller to "visit Italy this week to receive a firsthand report on the impact of the earthquake and on the ways in which the United States can best be of assistance."

In Brussels, the European Economic Community's Commission asked the EEC's nine member nations to approve a total cash grant of 550 million lire (\$600,000) for relief work in Italy.

It also proposed the immediate dispatch of 150 tons of milk powder, plus tents and other equipment to aid the homeless.

EEC sources said it is hoped to provide further financial assistance through other channels, notably the Common Market's regional fund.



Joaquin Zeneto Anaya

Bolivia Envoy Assassinated

(Continued from Page 1)

Brigade" claimed in its message today.

That attack—also unsolved—had originally been claimed by a group identifying itself as the "Juan Paredes Manot International Brigade," after the name of a Spanish Basque militant shot in Barcelona.

A Uruguayan military attaché was shot to death in Paris in December, 1974, and Yugoslavia's vice-consul in Lyons was seriously wounded by Yugoslav dissidents in an attack in March, 1975.

Minister Was Shot

Antonio Arguedas, Bolivian minister of interior at the time of the Guevara killing, was shot to death in La Paz in 1969, shortly after President Rene Barrientos died in a mysterious helicopter crash.

Herberto Rojas, identified in published accounts as the guide for the Bolivian Rangers and CIA operatives who tracked down Guevara, was assassinated and it has been reported that two Cubans who participated in the action, Felix Ramos and Edmundo Gonzales, also met violent deaths.

A puzzling discrepancy in the communique issued by the "Che Guevara Brigade" raised questions about the group's authenticity. It asserted that Gen. Zeneto had commanded the "4th Division of Rangers of Santa Cruz." His unit was, in fact, the 8th Division.

5 IRA Men Given Long Sentences

MANCHESTER, May 11 (Reuters).—Five IRA men were each sentenced to many terms of life imprisonment here today.

The jury found them guilty on all of 55 charges, including conspiracy to murder and cause explosions, attempted murder, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

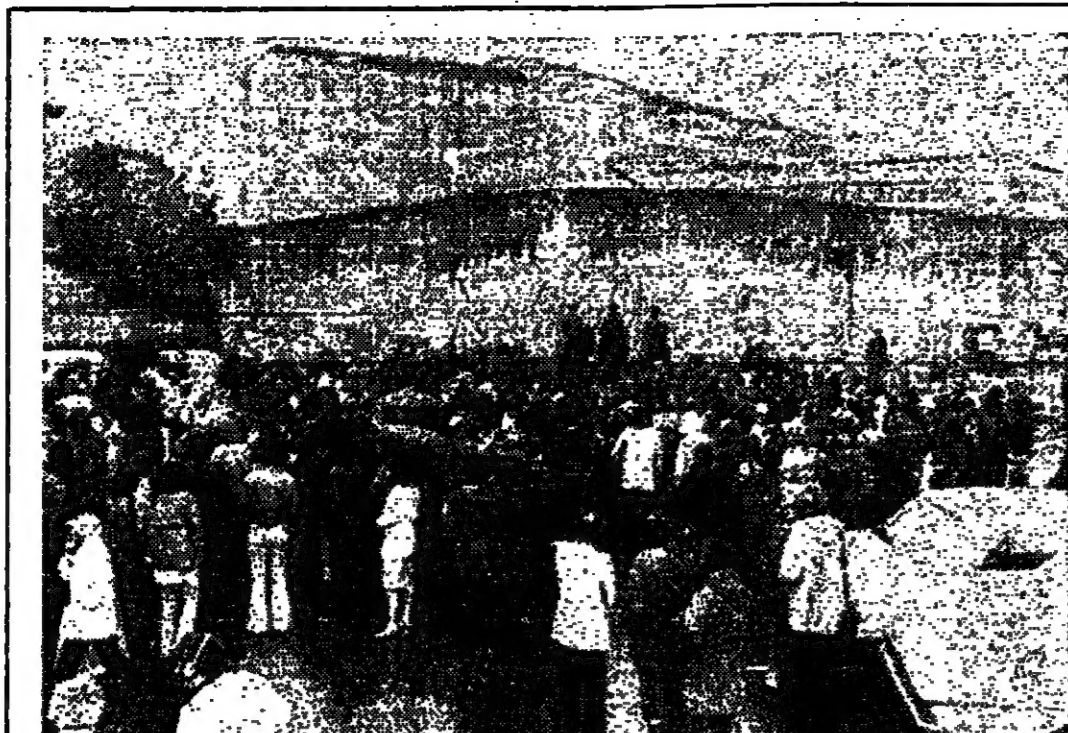
Brendan Dowd, 29, received three life terms and 129 years; Paul Norney, 18, five life terms and 66 years; Sean Kinella, 29, three life terms and 129 years; Stephen Nordeon, 20, three life terms and 129 years; and Noel Gibson, 22, two life terms and 111 years.

Press Strike Ebbs

FRANKFURT, May 11 (AP).—Printers in small shops throughout West Germany went back to their jobs today after their union decided to concentrate a nearly two-week-old strike on publishers with more than 50 workers and newspapers of over 50,000 circulation.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
EST. 1971
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS.
Falkenhelm Str. 9, Munich.

12. The things you saw today.
(A good reason to call home.)
"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



Crowd yesterday at Stammheim Prison where Ulrike Meinhof was found hanged.

Baader-Meinhof Lawyers Walk Out in Protest

STUTTGART, May 11 (Reuters).—Lawyers defending three accused Baader-Meinhof gang terrorists left the court in protest here today when the judge refused to adjourn the trial until after the funeral of former co-defendant Ulrike Meinhof.

The lawyers said they would not reappear in court until after Mrs. Meinhof's burial on Saturday.

She was found hanged in her cell at Stammheim prison here on Sunday. Two independent pathologists were to have examined her body today.

About 300 demonstrators staged a protest rally outside the prison during today's session of the trial. The police said there were no incidents.

Offers New Western Approach

Giscard Asks Africa to Link Defense of Liberty, Economies

PARIS, May 11 (NYT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told leaders of 19 African and Indian Ocean countries, who ended a two-day meeting with France here today, that they should consider "defense of liberty, sovereignty and economic and social development as part of one and the same struggle."

It reflected the French President's idea for a new Western approach to Africa that he intends to discuss with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his state visit to the United States next week.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that the growing Soviet influence in Africa is based on the fact that it was easier for Africans to get arms and support from Moscow than from the West during the anti-colonial wars, but that it does not mean any basic commitment to the East.

The West is in a better position to win African sympathies, he feels, in the new period of development.

After a formal luncheon in Versailles's Hall of Mirrors, the leaders issued a communique declaring that Africa must avoid all foreign intervention in order to assure peace on the continent.

The communique approved the proposal to invite the United States and other Western countries to join France in a special industrial-promotion aid fund for Africa; his promise to contribute to the development fund established by the Organization for African Unity; his pledge to move as quickly as possible toward a French aid quota of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, and the decision to launch a Franco-African "solidarity" fund discussed at last year's conference. It was not made clear just what purposes the varying funds would serve.

The President also proposed a new format for dealing with the issue of commodity prices.

Compromise Plan

The French plan is for specific agreements to be negotiated on about 10 major commodities, with responsibility for operating each new price stabilization fund or organized under a joint financial body of producers and consumers. This would be a compromise between the U.S. idea of separate arrangements for each product and the Third World demand for an overall pact guaranteeing all prices for raw materials.

The President mentioned rubber and cotton as commodities suitable for specific agreements. On the other hand, he pointed out that 45 per cent of the world's minerals come from industrial nations and that developing countries produce over half the world's supply of only a limited number of items.

This was to show that the blanket commodities pact the developing lands seek might not help those who need it most.

The conference was attended mainly by French-speaking African countries and was presented as the third in their series of summits with France. But there were Portuguese-speaking newcomers—Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands—and one Indian Ocean English-speaking island chain, the Seychelles, which is about to receive independence from Britain. Some of the French-speaking countries that Jean Bastard, such as Guinea, stayed away.

It was Senegal's Leopold Senghor, a moderate who has shown

Thief Caught By Slip of The Tongue

NEW YORK, May 11 (Reuters).—A thief was caught seconds after a bank heist while a Spanish-speaking teller tried to comprehend a note in English saying: "This is a stick-up. Fill up the bag. I have a gun."

Police said yesterday the teller, after a discussion with other tellers, eventually understood the message and filled the bag with \$500. The thief then fled—only to be caught by an off-duty policeman.

After Reported Change in Autonomy Plan

General Strike in the Azores Is Called Off

From Wire Dispatches

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, May 11.—A general strike planned here today to press the Lisbon government for greater autonomy for the Azores was cancelled after Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo reportedly met the islanders' demands.

A local chamber of commerce official gave no reason for calling off the strike, but informed sources said the community backed down after the military head of the ruling regional junta appealed for calm, adding that Lisbon had agreed to alter objectionable clauses in an autonomy plan.

Gen. Altino Magalhes, the junta's leader, told islanders that these had still to be approved by the Military Council of the Revolution, Portugal's supreme body.

The appointed junta, which is to rule the Azores until elections for a local legislature June 30, said that the Premier had guaranteed "the most ample autonomy ever granted to a Portuguese territory."

The Premier curtailed the wide powers originally envisioned for a minister of the republic to be named in Lisbon and in-

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Voters Without Role in Choice of Premier

Gap Seen in Spain's Reform Plan

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, May 11.—The Spanish government, despite an avowed goal of democratic reform, apparently intends to retain the provision under which the premier—the official who directs the country's administration—is neither elected by the people nor confirmed by the Cortes (parliament).

So far, the selection of the premier has not attracted much attention as Spaniards debate the constitutional future of their country. Most of the argument has centered on the makeup of the Cortes. The government announced on Friday its proposals for reconstituting the Cortes.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro promised that parliamentary elections—the first since the Spanish Civil War—would be held early next year. But he has said nothing in public about how the new premier would be selected or whether, in fact, there would be a need for one. Guillermo Medina, an editor of the Madrid newspaper *Informaciones*, has called this silence "a vital gap."

In a recent interview, an important government official said that Premier Arias intended to continue the present constitutional system of selecting the premier, a system bequeathed to Spain by dictator Francisco Franco, who died last November.

Under that system, the Council of the Realm nominates three candidates for the position. King Juan Carlos then chooses one as premier.

The Council of the Realm, however, would be reconstituted under the proposed democratic reforms. At present, it is an appointed body. Under the reforms, five members would be elected by the Congress of Deputies, the lower house of the proposed bicameral Cortes, five would be elected by the Senate, the upper house, and five, such as the head of the army, would serve by virtue of their appointed positions.

There would be no constitutional requirement that the Council of the Realm or the King conform to the parliamentary election returns in choosing the premier. In fact, the premier would be so separate from the parliament that his term would not even coincide with it. The premier would serve five years, the deputies in the Congress four years and the senators six years.

The Cortes itself would be modeled somewhat after the U.S. Congress, although the Spanish Senate would not be wholly elected.

Spanish government sources make it clear that they want the premier insulated from the parliament. "We do not want to happen here," an official said, "what happened in France during the Fourth Republic or is happening in Italy and Portugal now." He was speaking of parliaments so divided as to make government stability difficult.

Regime's Bid to Opposition

MADRID, May 11 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Jose Maria Arellano, considered the most liberal member of the government, yesterday invited the "moderate" opposition to join in a "national pact" for democratic reform. He said at a meeting with businessmen and other politicians:

"The only road from [the Franco] authoritarian regime to democratic coexistence is a national pact—not a written document but a gentlemen's agreement under which the monarchy opens the play and the representatives of the political forces, the left as well as the center and the right, accept it. I invite the moderate opposition... to reach such an agreement."

However, a spokesman for the Socialists commented today: "The government must first clarify its stands. Promises of freedom contradict the jailing of opposition leaders, the repression of peaceful demonstrations and unchecked violence by the extreme right."

At the same time, rightists challenged the government by an-

nouncing plans for a central Madrid rally on May 20 to honor Franco and protest the political reform plan. The call was issued by the 500,000-member Union of Civil War Veterans, out first getting the government permission to



Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik at the United Nations.

Russia Blames U.S. in N.Y. A

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union strongly protested today what it called a continuing Zionist campaign of threats and hostile actions against Soviet citizens in the United States, the agency Tass said.

It said Soviet Foreign Ministry note repeated assertions made yesterday at the UN that U.S. authorities are not taking effective action to stop the harassment.

Tass said the note contained "new facts" showing the laxity of U.S. officials.

Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador to the UN, accused U.S.

officials last night of "and encouraging" terrorism on Soviet citizens in States.

Soviet Testimony

UNITED NATIONS, 11 (Reuters).—The U.S. today appealed to the mission to reconsider to allow its diplomatic evidence in court persons charged with Soviet personnel. On U.S. mission said in alleged culprits not punished.

Fear of Political Change Money on the Run in E

(Continued from Page 1)

materials and have the excess money transferred to a bank in Switzerland.

In France, the renewed strength of the left shown in local elections earlier this year and the projected introduction of a "capital-gains" tax that has raised the hackles of the well-to-do are behind what Paris bankers report is an accelerated flow of money from France into Switzerland.

"I'm rather put out by the sharpness of the reaction in certain circles in France against a law which has existed in Britain, for example, since before the 1914 war," President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said at a news conference last month.

But mindful that the reaction could be even larger outflows of money and a depressed stock market, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has softened the tax legislation considerably to try to make it more palatable to the plaintive bourgeoisie.

Worried about the ailing British economy and collapsing value of the pound, many Britons have joined the Continental game of currency smuggling. Some have not been lucky.

Last week, a British film producer, his wife, and two Belgian women were caught taking £100,000 (\$164,000) in cash out of Britain in a car. Last December, a British businessman was apprehended in France with \$75,000 concealed in a private airplane that he was about to fly to Switzerland. The French levied a large fine for the illegal import of the currency.

And the Bank of England has admitted that it was investigating top members of its own staff for possible violations of exchange control regulations.

Judging from the financial statistics of Swiss banks, it is more the exception than the rule for the flight capitalists to be caught.

Last year, Switzerland's gross national product fell by 7 per cent, the most severe contraction of any industrialized country and the sharpest decline for Switzerland in the postwar era. Yet, the three largest banks in the country—the Swiss Bank Corp., the Swiss Credit Bank and the Union Bank of Switzerland—boosted their assets by \$8 billion, or 19 per cent, a record increase for the postwar period.

There are nearly 500 banks in Switzerland. Many publish no balance sheets. The 72 that file monthly balance sheets with the Swiss National Bank showed gross assets at the end of last year of \$100 billion. This represents about twice the Swiss output of total goods and services.

An analysis of the Swiss figures shows that the last time the assets grew so rapidly was between 1959 and 1971, when most of the flight money was from the United States.

The inflows of foreign money have been a major factor in the climb of the Swiss franc. It now takes only 2.5 Swiss francs to buy a U.S. dollar, compared with 4.3 about five years ago. Most experts are looking for further appreciation in the months ahead—despite the recent controls, which are seen as mainly "psychological."

Swiss bankers say that the

strength of the currency weakened the count oriented industries, seriously affected law watchmakers of the region, where most of the still relatively employment has been traded.

For industrialists Gerard Baurer, president of the Swiss Watchmakers' association, the answer is more production.

As for the banks, Mast, economic adviser to Swiss Credit Bank, lunge lies in follow-up industry abroad.

Mr. Mast adds it we are not too optimistic as the international is concerned, we have into the markets."

Indo-Pak Talks Re

(Continued from Page 1)

bassadors might fall away, though some say it to be deferred for month.

It was the inability on the aviation matter of the failure of the negotiations, which a New Delhi last May.

But that impasse a few weeks ago! Minister Zolnikar wrote a letter to Sri Indira Gandhi, offered draw a five-year-old that Pakistan is against India before national Civil Aviation treaty regarding the s overflight.

The Pakistanis at dignify that the Ind have gotten the cred ing back to the bargi mous offer that we and then says sh praise for accepting i

In one widespread view, the resumption diplomatic relations—broken off in Decem —has been made mo the prospect of the of nonaligned couns to take place this Al Lanka.

Mrs. Gandhi is th and in New Delhi, to go to that confer posture of a concili leader and peacemak that used to be pla father, the late Pri Jawaharlal Nehru.

The subjects that kistanis say they ar to talk about here i resumption of rail moves to ease road tr the border, which no one crossing point, seven hours a day.

With tanks and i in evidence on both border is a symbol tional estrangement, the mood there is not ly tense these days.

Pakistan also wants some sort of multilat ration to insure that remains free of nuclei that India, the only the region that has capability, is regard likely to accept that

mirrors

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U.S. Survivors of Nazi Holocaust Still Carry Scars of the Past in Joyless Lives

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP). They tend to be super-patriotic Americans, but they are distrustful of authority and are often alienated from their fellow Americans and their fellow religious.

They are less "liberal" political than others in their socio-economic class. Many of them are failures and live their lives without joy, carrying the physical

and emotional scars of their past, including the permanent blue numbers etched into their forearms.

Most of all, they are alive. They are survivors of Hitler's holocaust, his attempt to murder all the Jews of Europe. They are 250 of the estimated 60,000 who eventually made their way to the United States.

And they now are the subject of a two-year study by the American Jewish Committee, and have talked into the committee's tape

recorders for hundreds of hours, resulting in 18,350 transcribed pages.

The committee is making the study public today, as a prelude to its 70th annual meeting, to be held in Washington, beginning tomorrow.

Common Condition

The study, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, states that "sociologists have emphasized that, in a sense, virtually all im-

migrants to this country have been 'survivors,' whether they have fled from famine, war, religious persecution or natural disaster. They have shared a common condition of adversity and devastation in their countries of origin and have sought in America a new foundation and framework for their lives. In this sense, the group we have chosen to study is prototypical: Having lived through a trauma more severe than any in recent history, they were determined to live in a

country which represented, for them, a new world.

"The U.S. is still the land of opportunity, endless opportunity," is the conviction repeated in almost every interview with holocaust survivors, the study said.

Statements like this, the study says, "are expressed often and fervently by those interviewed, although most have lived here for at least 25 years. Holocaust survivors do not share the cynicism and loss of faith in American institutions which pollsters found

true of their fellow citizens in the 60s and 70s. Their initial enthusiasm for America has remained largely unchanged."

The 250 persons chosen for the study live in 62 different U.S. cities, and the definition chosen of a survivor was "any Jew who lived in Nazi-occupied Europe between 1939 and 1945 and who emigrated to the United States by the mid-1950s."

The study was undertaken, as co-director Arthur Mann, a professor at the University of Chi-

cago, wrote at the outset, because "surprisingly little is known about what happened to [survivors] in this country, or to their children and grandchildren."

Much of the interview time was spent on such subjects as problems encountered by offspring who have no extended family without grandparents, cousins and the like, and how experience in Europe colored their present life.

Negative Effect

As it turned out, the holocaust had a negative effect on almost everything, leaving a fragile group of survivors. The report states it delicately:

"A sense of abnormality characterizes many of the immigrants who came to the United States after the holocaust. As immigrants, they are alienated from native-born Americans. As Jews, they comprise a sub-group which has, usually, little to do with the greater group of immigrants of the same ethnic origin. Many feel an alienation from American Jews, whom they often characterize as condescending or aloof. The effects of the holocaust continue to trouble them."

The report quotes a subject as saying, "To have a well-adjusted life, you have to somehow have common memory with the people you are friends with, or common backgrounds."

"And we do not have a common background or common customs. That always makes me feel like I would be an outsider of any group."

The study says that many recount "recurrent nightmares, a fear of authority... and a sense of displacement and rootlessness. Some feel that they can fully trust only other survivors." Yet, some run counter to the trends, and "deliberately curtail" contacts with fellow survivors and some confess to an ambivalence about being Jewish.

"Many," says the study, "believe a similar disaster could happen to them in America."

A major problem with such a study, the authors say, is the fact that interviews ultimately determine what shall be answered, and many refuse to acknowledge lasting damage from the period, as if refusing to grant Hitler a posthumous victory.

So there is the man who, when someone notices the blue digits each concentration camp inmate had tattooed on his forearm, says that it is his girl friend's telephone number.

And there are a lot who stopped telling Americans about what happened over there—some Americans just do not seem to want to believe it.

"...There is a fine line in cruelty that a person can permit against another person," said a survivor. "Or a nation can commit against another nation. And once you cross that line, nobody will believe it was so, that it was possible."

"It had a very dampening effect on my spirits at that time and I shut up. I mean, I didn't speak much about it any more because you don't like to tear yourself open to show your bleeding heart and have a feeling you're not being believed."

Says another survivor: "People didn't believe it really happened. I remember an old man said to me: 'Did that really happen? I don't believe it.' I walked away from him. I said: 'You're right. It didn't happen.'"

The study said that no clear pattern was definable in how survivors dealt with their children (about 40 were included in the sample).

"Although some survivors maintain that their attitude toward their children is no different from other Americans," says the study, "many confess to feelings of overprotectiveness."

As for the children themselves, the study says, "They are as different as holocaust survivors themselves."

Blacks' Gains in U.S. South Discounted

By Charlayne Hunter

NEW YORK, May 11 (NYT). Despite a "striking growth of black political power and a dramatic decline of racism in southern politics," progress for blacks in the South has been much slower and on a smaller scale than is commonly believed, according to a noted black editor.

At the same time, said the editor, Dr. Samuel Dubois Cook, a political scientist who is president of Dillard University in New Orleans, the South now has a vision of the future that holds out the promise of its ending the "black" enslavement more than a century ago.

"The South is still a divided and tormented self, a bundle of inner contradictions, fears, hopes and doubts," the 47-year-old native of Georgia asserted. "At the heart of the region's being, there is a power, moral and ideological struggle between the wish of the Old South and the will of the New South."

In these and other observations delivered yesterday in Atlanta during the sixth annual conference of the Association of Black Foundations' executives, Dr. Cook argued that the "key" of Southern change is "the action of black Southerners."

Progress Cited

"Without question," he said, progress has taken place in the opportunities for black Southerners; that progress, however, has been much slower and smaller than optimists would have us believe."

Asserting that black Southerners are "a long distance from the attainment of equality of opportunity," Dr. Cook went on to define as a primary need of the South "the enactment and enforcement of laws banning discrimination in government and private employment."

In citing examples of "illusions about black progress," he indicated that while the voter education project had been instrumental in getting 3.5 million black voters registered since its inception in 1962, more than 2.5 million blacks of voting age are not registered.

And, he asserted, various forms of voter discrimination, including gerrymandering and the threat of economic reprisals, continue to exist, especially in some rural areas.

Church Asserts CIA, FBI Hid Kennedy Facts

OMAHA, Neb., May 11 (WP). Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said yesterday that the CIA and FBI "failed to make a full and complete disclosure" to the Warren Commission of information they had concerning the assassination of President John Kennedy.

Sen. Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, said, "There will probably be an outcry to reopen the investigation" into Kennedy's death when his committee makes its report public after this spring or in early summer.

Sen. Church said his committee uncovered information "that tells the extent to which those agencies did, or failed to, turn over facts about the 1963 assassination."

Asked if he would join in what is predicted would be demands to reopen the investigation, he said: "I'll talk about that after the report is out." He would not discuss what information was not given to the commission.

"We weren't looking at the Warren Commission," he said, "but the investigation led to it is part of the job of looking at what goes on between the CIA, FBI and other governmental agencies."

Anti-Pollution Pact

MONTE CARLO, May 11 (Reuters).—France, Italy and Monaco have signed an agreement to cooperate in combating pollution in the Mediterranean.



IT'S GONE TO HIS HEAD—Charles Hen gehold, 17, a high school student in Santa Paula, Calif., celebrated the Bicentennial with a stars and stripes haircut.

General Tire, U.S. Settle Payoff Case

By John Berry

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The General Tire & Rubber Co. agreed yesterday to settlement of government charges that it misused corporate funds in a variety of ways, including bribes to Cuban officials, payoffs to Arab financiers and officials, and campaign contributions to U.S. candidates.

Included in the long list of allegations was a \$150,000 payment to Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian financier, for getting General Tire's name stricken from the Arab boycott list.

The charges, filed in U.S. district court here, were the broadest yet in the Securities and Exchange Commission's two-year investigation of corporate payoffs, immediately after the charges were filed, General Tire and its president, Michael O'Neill, signed a consent decree without admitting or denying the SEC allegations.

Independent Probe

In addition, General Tire agreed to set up an independent investigative group to look into the charges. The group's findings will be turned over to the SEC in six months, and then will be made public.

General Tire's foreign payments, said to involve "several million dollars," went to Moroccan, Chilean, Mexican, Arab and a Romanian, the SEC said.

Domestically, the SEC said that Mr. O'Neill instituted a program in 1968 under which a percentage of executive bonuses and salaries went to a political slush fund.

Called the General Tire Good Citizenship Fund, it was kept in a safe in Mr. O'Neill's office. The SEC said that between 1968 and 1973 at least \$85,000 of \$65,000 collected was distributed to politicians, much of it illegally. The commission did not name the recipients.

In Romania a consultant got \$80,000 for his aid in winning a contract to build a tire plant, and in Mexico a lobbyist was paid \$240,000 to influence the Mexican government to approve a price increase for tires.

In Morocco, it hired a "consultant" named Omar Ben Mesaud. In one instance it paid him \$500,000 for certain licenses by the government.

Russia Condemns BBC Reporting

MOSCOW, May 11 (Reuters).—A Soviet newspaper today accused the British Broadcasting Corp. of trying to blacken Soviet policy and said BBC reports about this country represented relapses into cold-war "trench sickness."

Literaturnaya Gazeta, the Soviet Writers' Union weekly, was replying to a statement made last month by BBC director general Sir Charles Curran after the Soviet Union postponed a visit he was due to make here.

The reason given for the postponement was displeasure here over a BBC interview in which exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn discussed his book "Lenin in Zurich."

U.S. Anti-Crime Unit Is Found Ineffective; Shutdown Urged

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—An independent study of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration concludes that the U.S. agency has performed poorly in its \$4.4-billion effort to combat crime and should be abolished.

"LEAA is unclear as to its mission, and what it has attempted it has done poorly," the study concluded. It urged Congress to shut down the LEAA and shift part of its funds to general revenue-sharing.

The study was most critical of a \$160-million LEAA "high-impact anti-crime" program launched by the Nixon administration in 1972.

In its report two months ago, Mifflin said it found that violent crime had "considerably worsened" in all of the eight target cities except Baltimore and Cleveland. Mifflin said the program gave city officials valuable training in planning and carrying out crime-fighting programs, but suggested it was foolish for federal officials to have launched the project with promises that it would reduce crime.

But the report, by the private Center for National Security Studies, said the "high impact" project succeeded only in generating mountains of red tape and had no significant effect on crime statistics.

The report by the nonprofit research group is to be issued later, but a draft copy was obtained by the press. Entitled Law and Disorder IV, the study is the fourth in a series of highly critical examinations of the LEAA. The studies are directed by Sarah Carey, a Washington attorney.

The report said, "The federal government has greatly increased its expenditures to combat crime, but these expenditures have had no effect in reducing crime."

"Not only has the LEAA... failed to halt the rising crime rates, but [LEAA] administrators haven't yet determined the steps or procedures that can be taken to achieve that goal."

Malcolm Barr, an LEAA spokesman, said Mrs. Carey "appears to have taken the easy way out... by cribbing at length from a study the agency itself contracted and the results of which it published. But while copying the reports' criticisms, Mrs. Carey has apparently failed to note some of the program's successes."

"LEAA creates a unique federal, state and local partnership to reduce crime, but to place the entire blame for all that is wrong with the criminal justice system upon LEAA is hardly fair," Mr. Barr added.

The study aimed most of its specific criticism at the "high impact" program, which had been an effort to fulfill the Nixon administration's promise to reduce burglaries and street crime in the eight target cities within two years.

Australia Cows Shot

MELBOURNE, May 11 (Reuters).—Dairy farmers in northern Victoria shot about 1,000 cows yesterday after deciding it was cheaper to slaughter them than to feed them or transport them to market.

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Compromise Plan in Senate For Intelligence Control Unit

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—A compromise plan for a permanent Senate committee to oversee intelligence activities was worked out yesterday in an attempt to head off a floor debate that a senator said threatened to be like "a civil war in which everyone would get a black eye."

Participating in the closed-door negotiations in the office of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., were the chairman and key members of two Senate committees, Government Operations and Rules, that have approved conflicting proposals for a new oversight committee.

According to sources who participated in the sessions, the key points in the compromise plan are:

• The committee will have 17 senators, including two from each of the four committees that now have jurisdiction over intelligence agencies.

• The terms of membership on the new committee would be a maximum of nine years. Staff members would not serve fixed terms.

• The new committee would have exclusive jurisdiction over the Central Intelligence Agency. It would have primary jurisdiction over the FBI's intelligence activities as well as the intelligence operations of the military services, but would share that jurisdiction with the Judiciary Committee, in the FBI's case, and with the Armed Services Committee in matters dealing with the Pentagon and individual services.

New Unit First

Legislation applying to intelligence matters would first be considered by the new committee, then referred to the older standing committees.

• Several controversial methods for establishing a system by which intelligence information could be disclosed over the objections of the president were set aside.

Instead, the compromise plan calls for adherence to Rule 35, which provides that information given to the Senate cannot be released without a vote of the full Senate. Traditionally, the Senate has given each committee the authority to set its own disclosure rules.

• Whether the new committee will have authority over the budgets of CIA and other intelligence agencies has yet to be ironed out. A staff group met later to work out language that, according to one source, "would allow the new committee to participate" in the budget process.

Since Senate majority whip Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., and Rules Committee chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., participated in the meetings and reportedly agreed to the compromise, chances for approval of the proposal appeared good.

The compromise, however, faces strong opposition from some members of the Armed Services Committee, who do not want to give up their jurisdiction over the CIA.

"It doesn't sound like a compromise to me," said a key staff member from the Armed Services Committee, who noted that his chairman, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., had not been involved in the discussions.

FBI Reported Still Planting Bugs Illegally

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (WP).—The FBI still conducts break-ins against intelligence targets without getting a court order, it was reported yesterday by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The Senate investigators' report said such surreptitious entries are conducted mainly to plant hidden microphones and other recording devices, but occasionally the missions have turned into raids for other information as well.

The FBI assured the committee that in recent years, at least, the "opportunity" to expand the entries into multi-purpose burglaries has been "exploited" only against foreign agents.

The report said that, according to an FBI memorandum supplied to the committee last fall, in the course of installing electronic bugs "there have been occasions when observations and recordings were made of pertinent information contained within the premises."

The Senate committee report said that special teams of FBI agents have carried out more than 1,000 surreptitious entries without judicial warrants since World War II, "despite the questionable legality of the technique and its deep intrusion into the privacy of targeted individuals."

Committee staffers said neither the Justice Department nor the FBI offered any clear explanation of why warrantless entries to eavesdrop on "foreign espionage or intelligence" targets are still considered necessary when warrants could be obtained from the courts under the provisions of a 1968 law.

The Senate study said the number of surreptitious entries the FBI has carried out may never be known—partly because of the FBI's "do not file" system, which provided for the periodic destruction of pertinent records.

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A Panorama of Fantasies About Men and Machines

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 11 (IHT)—The Museum of Antiquities of modern, in Crete, owns a clay tablet engraved with hieroglyphs both sides. Scholars have put it to attempts to decipher this it for which no Rosetta stone has been found. Two versions of the tablet have been proposed: One is a hymn to Zeus, and the other that it is in Basque and by the name of Demeter. The exhibition recently opened the Musée des Arts Décoratifs 71 Rue de Rivoli, to July 5, under the title "Les Machines Libérées"—the bachelor, or date, machines—takes as its theme the Phaedrus disk, or mosaic of the orthodox avant-garde: Marcel Duchamp's "Le Grand Verre," an enigmatic two-part structure (like the Moiré effect, naturally) that is also called "La Mariée Mise à Nu par ses Célibataires. Mima," a title that resists translating as "The Bride and Bachelors" or "The Laid Bare by Her Bachelors. Yet."

226-Page Catalogue

The whole thing is complex and eclectic and culminates in a page catalogue in French and in which, under a variety of headings, is mostly a highly informed form of intellectual tharshol.

The show is in fact intended

ancient Stone Temple found in Armenia

MOSCOW, May 11 (UPI)—A stone nearly 5,000 years old, containing a sacrificial slab, has been discovered in the Ararat valley of the Armenian Soviet republic, according to Tass.

Prof. Boris Piotrovsky was cited as saying that the temple is the oldest stone structure in the Caucasus. The building, topped by a stone block tower, was covered during excavations at Mt. Mokhrabul. Tass said.

Roman Mosaic in Greece

ATHENS, Greece, May 11 (AP).

A 30-meter by 8-meter Roman mosaic, made in the first century A.D., has been discovered outside Athens. The find was an ancient classical studies professor, Paul Clement of Philadelphia, according to the Greek archaeological service.

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PARIS FILMS

Male and Female With the Wertmuller Touch

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 11 (IHT)—Lina Wertmuller's new film, "Tra-volti da un Insolito Destino Nell'Azzurro Mare d'Agosto"—known in English as "Swept Away" and in French as "Vers un Destin Insolite"—is enjoying phenomenal success in the United States. It has just opened in Paris at the Elysées Lincoln, the Marignan and the Quartier Latin.

Miss Wertmuller has appropriated the basic "return to nature" theme of "The Admirable Crichton," retaining both Barrie's conflict and denouement, while transforming its Edwardian Anglo-Saxon personnel into 1976 Latin. The impeccable Mayfair butler is now a grumbling, brutish Communist serving as a steward aboard a millionaire's yacht and Lady Mary is no lady.

The haughty beauty likes to swim in the open sea and the grumpy steward is detailed to take her out in a small sailboat. He is a chimney sailor and they are soon lost and land on a deserted island. There class barriers are obliterated. He, at least, can fish, hunt and build a fire, while she, a pampered parasite, is helplessly at his mercy—but he has no mercy.

Cecil B. de Mille's screen adaptation of "The Admirable Crichton" was called "Male and Female," and that back in the age of innocence, Lina Wertmuller has exploited the implications of the de Mille title in a modern, no-holds-barred-innocent-scenes manner. She shows us the "return to nature" re-



Mariangela Melato in Lina Wertmuller's "Swept Away."

commended by Rousseau as a futile cure. She has scant sympathy for her two principals, showing both of them as caricatures. Primitive existence turns the lucky into a ruler and a silly snob into her "natural" self, while civilization turns them back into what they were—unimproved.

Giancarlo Giannini is the disgruntled underdog and Mariangela Melato is the woman who learns nothing from the experiences of social change. Both are neatly fitted to their parts and execute a remarkable balancing act on the satirical tightrope, stopping extravagant comedy from tumbling into burlesque.

"Swept Away" is brimful of provocative questions aside from its sheer entertainment. What the cinema sorely needs is fresh ideas. Miss Wertmuller not only has them, but can juggle them with a dazzling dexterity.

Alexander Whitelaw's "Life Span" (at the Noctambules, Olympic and Marbeuf in English) similarly makes some appeal to the intellect, utilizing the frame of a detective hunt for speculations on death. An American professor goes to Amsterdam to do research on longevity, replacing a Dutch colleague who has suddenly and without apparent reason committed suicide. The American is soon occupied with his studies and attempting to discover the cause of his predecessor's death. Whitelaw sus-

tains an eerie suspense as his story moves from research laboratories and lecture rooms to graveyards and the home of the dead man's mistress. All the roles are well taken and there are especially interesting performances by Hiram Keller as the inquisitive American, by Tina Aumont as the woman with the key to the plot's secret and by Klaus Kinski as a philanthropist with a shady past. The result is a gripping thriller that operates on two levels, recounting a mysterious story and siring views on the extension of human life. A film to be seen.

Ettore Scola's "Nous Nous Sommes Tant Aimés" (at the Marignan, Quartier Latin and Elysées Lincoln in Italian) is extremely uneven, the blueprint of

Swiss Move Into Lead In Bridge Olympiad

MONTE CARLO, May 11 (UPI)—Switzerland was in first place today in the world contract bridge Olympiad after the eighth round.

The Swiss were two victory points ahead of Sweden. Britain was in third place.

The Bermuda Bowl champions from the United States continued to have trouble, losing to the Netherlands 12-8 in the seventh round. After the eighth round, the U.S. was in the No. 20 spot.

A 1965-66 Duchamp etching of his work "Le Grand Verre."

The theme, then, is exciting. The display is varied and offers an encyclopedic range of things (including cinema) which can stimulate one's thoughts on an important matter.

Unfortunately the presentation is contaminated with the coloring of its subject until it all too often resembles the very instruments of torture it here and there displays.

MUSIC: Venetian Tribute to Native Son

By William Weaver

VENICE, May 11 (IHT)—

Ernesto Wolf Ferrari was born 100 years ago. For the most part, the Italian musical world has ignored his centenary, but Venice, his native city, has done him proud. Two plaques have been set in place, marking the house where he was born and the one where he spent his last years until his death in 1948. And the Teatro la Fenice this week is presenting a delightful new production of the 1931 opera "La Vedova Scaltra," absent from Italian theaters for more than a decade.

Like Wolf Ferrari's more varied and successful "I Quattro Rusteghi," "La Vedova Scaltra" is based on a Goldoni comedy, the story of a rich, young and beautiful widow who has to choose her new husband from an international quartet of suitors. She teases and outwits them all, and finally selects, not surprisingly, her fellow-Italian.

The role of Rosaura is a splendid opportunity for a soprano of charm and style; Ilva Ligabue possesses both qualities amply. She rightly dominated the performance, moving with grace and singing with spirit. Emotions in this opera, are all on the surface; the important

thing is to keep that surface bright.

Apart from the title role, "La Vedova Scaltra" requires good ensemble singing and good acting more than it demands vocal heroism. La Fenice assembled a generally gifted and homogeneous cast. If the tenor Aldo Bottoni, as the Italian lover, was at times a bit over-emphatic, his verismo passion was not out of character. The English, French and Spanish candidates for Rosaura were capably played, though Francesco Signor—perhaps a bit too phlegmatic. As Marionette, Daniela Mazzucato Meneghini was slightly both of figure and of voice: it was a winning portrayal of this worthy descendant of Despina and Susanna. Mario Biondi brought wealth of good humor to his Arlecchino.

It is hard to imagine a more perfect place for this Goldoni-inspired opera than the 18th-century hall of the Fenice, all green and gold elegance. Giulio Cottalacci, designed an ideal, agile set, which could shift from the intimacy of the widow's sitting room, with its hints of Venetian chinoiserie, to the open space of a square or of a stately artificial garden on the lagoon with San Giorgio Maggiore in

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 11 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Breakheart Pass," directed by Tom Gries, stars Charles Bronson. "Either his (Bronson's) films are getting better or my resistance is worn out," says Vincent Canby. "This is highly efficient entertainment of the sort sometimes labeled 'escapist.'" Written by Alistair MacLean, the year is 1870 with most of the action set in an antique train. On board are a sheriff (Ben Johnson), a cook (Archie Moore), the daughter (Will Ireland) of a fort commander and the hero, a mysterious, literate outlaw played by Mr. Bronson. Though it's described as a Western, "there are plot twists that owe more to Agatha Christie than Zane Grey. The result is good fun with some spectacular action footage directed by Yakima Canutt, the stunt genius who is still playing with dynamite in his 81st year." About Bronson Canby says, "The great physique is no longer young, but it's more powerful than ever, as if transuted by age with some sort of supervisor that affects brain as well as brawn."

"Baby Blue Marine," directed by John Hancock, "has the tensile strength of a rubber hot dog," Vincent Canby says. It's the "tastelessly sentimental" story of a man washed out of Marine boot camp (Jan-Michael Vincent) in 1943, and who, "through a series of circumstances too silly to describe" finds himself

hitchhiking home wearing his uniform. Along the way he meets an apple pie sort of family which fails for his hero act. In the end, he turns out to be a real hero. Canby thinks "Hancock and his screenwriter, Stanford Whitmore, apparently believe they can evoke innocence by trafficking in idealizations that weren't convincing even 35 years ago." Canby wishes that Hitchcock had made this film, "which might mean the family was a bunch of Nazi spies. No such luck."

Plays

"Serenading Louis," by Lanford Wilson, is about four old friends and two marriages—each on the rocks. "It's about avoidance and evasion, the tension we face and the excuses we make," Mel Gussow says. The four talk about the past, avoiding the present as long as possible. "Before the drama is played out we have seen the bankruptcy of four lives." But "only the playwright knows his destination and perhaps this is his mistake, the end is unsettling and unconvincing." Mr. Wilson, he says, "can be one of our most compassionate viewers of contemporary life, but here he is at a distance, and it is dangerous ground." The cast, including Tanya Berzin, Edward Moore, Trish Hawkins and Michael Storm, "are fine." The director, Marshall Mason, "nimble orchestrates the characters," and the sets by John Lee Beatty, identical suburban homes for both couples, "look extremely livable, giving the play an extra edge of reality."

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Risks on the West Bank

An Israeli has referred to his government's "compromise" on the West Bank settlement issue as a "calculated risk." He meant, specifically, that the policy of banning nongovernmental settlements of Israelis in occupied territory while increasing the governmental kind might mean a "confrontation" with the United States. This prospect is rather more than a risk; the United States has made it clear since the 1967 war that the areas taken by the Israelis then should be returned, with some strategic exceptions. But there are other risks for Israel in its attempt to peg down regions taken by force.

It certainly will increase the turmoil among the once-subdued West Bank Arabs and thus increase the difficulties of the Israelis there, during the fragile peace or in open war. It will also increase opposition to Israel among the Arabs and their Third World associates, while reducing the slim support which Israel still can claim in the industrialized West. And it gives a talking point to the Soviet Union, whose backing for Arab extremists has been rising as the détente with the United States grows more tenuous.

Jacob Malik, for example, the chief Soviet delegate at the United Nations, celebrated his return to the Security Council after his auto-

mobile accident by accusing the Israelis of "racial genocide" on the West Bank. This, of course, is nonsense. But it is the kind of inflammatory nonsense that can be expected to follow a deliberate confirmation by the Israeli government of its intention to make permanent homes for Israelis in portions of Palestine that are, under international law, still subject to diplomatic discussions of sovereignty.

What makes the Israeli action less comprehensible on practical grounds is that it might have entered negotiations over the occupied territories against divided enemies and with potential support from China and those countries that might be influenced by the Chinese example. Egypt and Syria are at odds over what was arranged in the Sinai; it is doubtful, however, that such a disagreement will persist in the face of what may happen on the West Bank.

The Israelis are, to be sure, faced by a very difficult political situation at home in which positive action to forbid further settlements of any kind in the occupied areas could bring down the government. But failure to face up to what the lack of such action almost assuredly will mean for the state of Israel is on a par with Ronald Reagan's fire-breathing efforts to rally U.S. conservatives. It is politics but not policy.

Vetoing the Military Aid Bill

Mr. Ford's veto of the military aid bill was strange, not to say ornery. The bill would have given Congress ways to review Executive arms sales decisions—decisions which presidents have made pretty much alone for years and which constitute a central part of U.S. foreign policy. The Congress insisted that there must be a ceiling on arms sales (the ceiling in the bill was higher than any sales level now contemplated); that governments buying U.S. arms must not trample without limit on the human rights of their citizens, or discriminate against U.S. citizens on the basis of religion or race—nothing, in short, that strikes us as unreasonable. The State and Defense Departments, with which the congressional sponsors had worked closely on the legislation, had found these provisions generally "workable." Yet President Ford, arriving at the issue late in the day, declared that the bill undercut his "constitutional responsibilities for the conduct of foreign affairs." The votes are not there to override.

In the absence of any explanation more convincing than his veto message, itself boilerplate, one can only surmise why the President vetoed a bill on which he had authorized his chief aides to cooperate for months. It seems that Mr. Ford wanted to head off an expected attack by Ronald Reagan against that section of the bill temporarily removing restrictions on trade with Vietnam—the President mentioned this section in his veto message. He also evidently desired—or at least was prepared—to block without taking a political rap for it, the bill's authorization of an extra \$550 million in aid for Israel for the "fifth quarter," the period

of transition this year to the new fiscal calendar beginning on Oct. 1. The Israel money is not mentioned in the veto message, an omission perhaps best understood in the light of Mr. Kissinger's earlier assurances to the Israelis that the money was on the way. The implication is that Mr. Ford was influenced by considerations he shrinks from identifying in public. That would be a telling comment on the man, and it is not an easy judgment to make. On the other hand, there is no other way to explain his silence on one of the most important ingredients of the bill.

In any event, Mr. Ford has taken a step bound to affect every other aspect of his foreign policy which requires a good working relationship with Congress. For he can not expect to float legislation who had been working responsibly with his administration on a key project and then expect them to pretend that nothing untoward has occurred. A continuing resolution will take care of military aid needs until Oct. 1. In the fiscal year beginning then, however, he will need a new aid authorization. To get it, since Sens. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Clifford Case, R-N.J., are determined to keep pressing for reforms of arms sales procedures, he is going to have to give. Meanwhile he can expect intensified difficulty with Congress on the various military base arrangements now pending with Spain, Turkey and Greece. These will be troubles almost entirely of his own making. Almost certainly, he will be wishing he had not succumbed to whatever pressures induced him to veto the aid bill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jerry-Come-Lately

The belated entrance of California's Governor, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., is a dramatic event in the Democratic presidential contest. Because he delayed making his move for so long, Gov. Brown can only run in three of the remaining primaries—Maryland on Tuesday, Nevada on May 25, and his native California on June 8.

If Brown wins decisively in all three primaries, the political effect would be to slow the rush to former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter and perhaps impel many delegates to re-examine their tentative pro-Carter inclinations. Such a re-examination would not necessarily lead to Brown's own nomination. Many, though not all, of those now expressing interest in him were originally backers of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and would like to see a Humphrey-Brown ticket. The fear that the Californian is a front man for the Humphrey forces is one of the biggest obstacles he faces.

Other obstacles are the relative lack of clarity in his views on national and international problems and his youthfulness and inexperience. Brown at 33 has served only 16 months as governor. With impressive skill, he is seeking to turn these obstacles into advantages.

Like Carter, Brown is a newcomer on the national scene who benefits from the public mood of disenchantment with Washington. Unlike his rival, however, he offers himself as a spokesman of a new generation which

grew up in the 1960s with the civil rights movement and the protest against the Vietnam war. Whether the country wants a new president who is both a newcomer to the federal government and an embodiment of a shift in generational leadership is the great imponderable of the Brown candidacy.

Brown is young, handsome, and intellectually provocative. But he is a serious political phenomenon or only a media event cast up by a society that thrives on novelty? The answer to this question has to be sought in Brown's position on issues.

He strikes a refreshing note when he stresses that what the nation most needs in the making of foreign policy is "a moral base." He also candidly confronts the prospect of limited economic growth that may well lie ahead for this nation. He is squarely in the Democratic party's progressive tradition in emphasizing the importance of full employment based on compassion as well as dollars-and-cents.

But beyond these broad generalizations, Brown is disturbingly vague. Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, the third active candidate in the Democratic field, remains the man with the most specific program. Given the unusual popular mood of apathy mingled with discontent, Brown's combination of personal attractiveness and programmatic vagueness is probably a bigger threat to Carter than Udall's steadfast candor. Specifics seem not to be in demand this year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1901
NEW YORK—Regarding the treatment of appendicitis in America there is a strong feeling among doctors that an operation is the rule rather than the exception. While it cannot be said that some cases do not recover without the use of the knife, the benefit of the doubt is always given on the side of judicious and active surgical intervention.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1926
LOS ANGELES—Men are becoming more feminine and women more masculine, according to Mrs. Ruth J. Maurer, head of a national chain of beauty schools. "It is the age impulse, the women smoking cigarettes because the men do, and the men using cold cream and cosmetics because the women do." Statistics show that more than 500,000 U.S. men use cosmetics.



A Stirring at the Grass Roots of U.S. Jews

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—The new willingness among U.S. Jews to publicly criticize Israel, a development detailed last week by The Washington Post's Marjorie Eyer (JHT, May 5), is a political fact of major potential import. It could, while sharpening intra-mural arguments among Jews, give an administration so minded new possibilities to edge Israel toward the compromises considered necessary for a Mideast settlement.

The targets of the new criticism are, to be sure, circumscribed. It is not the survival or security of Israel that is being questioned but some of the particular policies of the Israeli government: the treatment of Arab dissenters and the purchase of land in the occupied areas, for instance, and the general slowness to articulate an overall strategy for peace.

Just how extensive is this compassionate but acute dismay over official Israeli policy is hard to measure. Some prominent establishment names, as well as younger people to the right of the "new left," are speaking up. I offer here a bit of impressionistic evidence of sentiment at the grass roots.

Brutal Tasks

Last week I addressed a Western New England Hadassah convention in Pittsfield, Mass., my hometown. I said I thought the current Israeli leadership was not proving to be up to the brutal tasks before it; that improvements in some Arab attitudes and reservations in the general U.S. political community ought to be noted; and that the Israelis should announce they're ready to return all the territory won in 1967 and, with U.S. help, bargain for peace in return.

The audience was respectful to an old friend, even inured, during the talk. Conspicuousness then burst forth, reaching a peak at my suggestion that the most desirable thing for Israel would be the onset of an Arab-Israeli relationship in which Hadassah would itself decide to hand over its treasured Mt. Scopus Hospital in East Jerusalem to Arabs. A national Hadassah representative in attendance immediately took the microphone to say "Never."

Afterward one man dropped off a note: "Have you listened to Radio Cairo recently? And why is Egypt spending so much for arms if it really is peace-minded?" But 20 or 35 other people said that, much as they didn't like what I said, they fervently agreed. Many said it was time for them to "face up." One of Pittsfield's leading Jewish activists said quietly he'd been pondering the matter all winter and had come out at the same place.

Debate Continues

The debate on U.S. policy will continue to take twists and turns on the national level, as for instance with James Schlesinger's newly public critique of the administration he formerly served. But I suspect that out there in the Hadassah chapters of the land, at the Jewish grass roots, there is growing a constituency that would support or at least tolerate more right-minded U.S. pressure on Israel.

The feeling is that Israel has gotten itself into an impossible tight place, politically and economically, being now dependent on the United States for military protection, political patronage and an annual subsidy of \$3 billion. Moreover, Israel is not thought to be adequately availing itself of what new opportunities may now exist to test the possibilities of peace.

I don't sense too much anticipatory fear of anti-Semitism: The United States is too far for that, and, anyway, many Jews feel that a certain amount of anti-Semitism would be tolerable if Israel were still to benefit. But the political shock of President Ford's very contemplation of an Israel veto, in an election year, mind you, is strong.

(Mr. Ford has vetoed the military aid bill, which included \$2.3 billion for Israel. The bill also would have provided Israel with \$550 million for a transitional three-month period from June 30 to Oct. 1.)

The kinds of further pressure that the United States might put on Israel, however, seem to be

terribly important, both from the viewpoint of the tolerance of the U.S. Jewish community and the viewpoint of requirements of Mideast diplomacy.

In brief, if Israel is to be asked to return to the borders that it found dangerous and frightening in the past, then it ought to get more than some Arab signatures on a piece of paper called a "peace treaty" and more than a "guarantee" that the United States might or might not feel it feasible to make good on in a crunch.

Israelis are misguided to think that they must be satisfied of a

full Arab change of heart before the territory is fully restored. But they are right to expect concrete evidence of a neighborly intent—in the conventional forms of diplomatic relations (however cool), trade and travel (though naturally limited at first), and a start on a political dialogue at least in the imperfect U.S.-Soviet mode.

The Arabs, if they are to get back their territory, cannot expect to be indulged further in their historical lament that their delicate, bruised psyches do not permit them to enter a normal neighborly relationship otherwise of such evident and enormous benefit to them.

Various security arrangements would have to be worked out. But in an atmosphere altered by Israel's readiness to quit the war-torn territory and by the Arabs' readiness to grow up, this would not be nearly the difficult problem it is in the circumstances of today.

A U.S. administration inaugurated by the maturity of the U.S. Jewish community could, I think, help move the Mideast along just this sort of promising path to peace.

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The Medi Is Everythi In Californ

By Joseph Kra

LOS ANGELES—California media state per se and that explains why Reagan has to be taken seriously as a challenger to Ford and Jerry Brown easily dismissed as an open Jimmy Carter.

By the term "media" I mean that press and to have replaced all other things as the bridge between elites and voters in Cal. The two parties are so we don't candidates can't even get on the air, let alone on the ground as they can in Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York or New Jersey. Let's repeatedly found union ring against its political enemies and the union another black eye in the San Francisco municipal election. Business is important because it has the financial wherewithal to facilitate campaign on television.

The weakness of these national avenues to promote reinforced by the size and variety of the state. The men of the north, the politics of the San Francisco area, the grovers and of the valleys, the movers, blue-collar workers of California, have only one in common. They all want the dominance of the dium in politics. This is chief expression in the election for U.S. senate incumbent, John Tunney, widely derided as "the weight son of the heavy champion." In most cases would be so vulnerable challengers galore would his scalp.

But the expense of in a statewide television here limits the competition. The only open the Democratic primary from ex-radical leader Hayden.

On the Republican side figures are in the race. Bell, a millionaire and congressman whose features endorsements Wayne; Robert Finch, a came well known over 20 years ago as a White House member in the Nixon administration, and S.I. Hayakawa, a semioticist, who made for himself by putting student radicals as the San Francisco State College.

As to the presidential campaign here, three of competitors could do well. Brown is an extremely performer, articulate in with a strong flair for laying the symbols for the mansion, the exact and the official himself doesn't understand the voters' eye. He has rated a favorite over Carter here, though Carter excited attention by his rise. But because the cratic presidential primary convention delegates on a of proportional representation each congressional district seems unlikely any candidate score a decisive advantage.

The Republican side ferent. There the wide statewide contest gets California's 67 congressional seats. Ronald Reagan is the perfect candidate.

Immune

As a former governor state whose record in Republicans at least. Be immune to the Ford side being a dangerous man can't win. A good-looking and relaxed performer, has a lock on issues—ample. U.S. control of Panama Canal—which voters can grasp easily, than anybody he understands importance of television: only one way you can hundreds of thousands of people, and through TV," he said in interview the other day.

President Ford, by a is a distant figure but virtues—simplicity, cast common touch—look pale electorate used to politicians with more striking. He seems to be know his more for the Nixon come particularly the pardon—other states I have visit.

What all this means if President Ford is going the nomination, he will do it. In Nebraska, M. Olsen and New Jersey, M. Olsen, the biggest prize of the super bowl of politics, is practically for Reagan.

S. Aide Said Seeking EC Steel Export Curb

SEATTLE, May 11 (AP-DJ).—United States has told on Market authorities that shipments of specialty steels to 31,000 tons annually, industry sources said today.

Wolff, a high official in office of special trade representative Frederick Dent, told commission officials yesterday at the United States embassy in Brussels that the limit by the end of next week, these sources said.

agreement is not reached, United States threatens to impose import quotas for specialty steels under an orderly marketing agreement, the sources said.

There was no official confirmation from commission officials or S. mission to the EEC, sides said negotiations on subject are still continuing. Dent will meet with the external relations committee of the European Council, Mr. Christopher Soames, in

Strasbourg tomorrow and the specialty steel problem is likely to be the chief topic of their discussions.

Won't Accept Curbs
The commission, with the backing of the European steel industry, has already said it is not likely to accept voluntary restraints on specialty steel shipments to the United States. This was made clear in regular U.S.-EEC consultations on April 29 in Brussels.

Sources said the community's position had not changed in talks with Mr. Wolff yesterday. Mr. Wolff has been in Tokyo and Stockholm to negotiate orderly marketing agreements, but steel industry sources claimed that he did not win support from either of the two other chief specialty steel suppliers for such an accord.

While the Japanese were understood to have said they are ready to sign an agreement if the EEC did the same, the Swedes firmly rejected any agreement under which they would have to limit their shipments to the United States, sources said.

On March 16, President Ford suspended for 90 days a decision on imposition of import quotas for specialty steels, suggesting that during this period the United States should try to reach an international agreement with its chief suppliers. The period runs out on June 14.

Mr. Ford's decision followed suggestions from the U.S. International Trade Commission to hold imports of stainless and alloy steel products to 145,000 short tons annually.

Specialty steel shipments from the EEC to the United States average about 32,000 tons annually, industry sources say, and the proposed U.S. quota of 31,000 tons will not essentially hurt the EEC steel makers. But, according to sources, the steel firms reject any self-restrictions as a matter of principle.

Export Demand Is a Factor In Japan's Economic Upturn

TOKYO, May 11 (Reuters).—The Economic Planning Agency said today the Japanese economy is continuing its recovery owing to increased exports and a steady rise in domestic demand.

It said in a report that exports during the first quarter of 1976 were 9.4 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1975, reflecting an economic upturn in the United States and West Europe.

In Japan personal consumption is recovering steadily, while private housing starts are also on the increase, the agency said.

Statistics for machinery and construction orders indicate that capital spending by Japanese industries is finally moving from a decline to an increase.

Output Rising
Industrial production and deliveries have been rising and the labor market has been showing signs of an improvement, while the funding position of

House Votes Bill On Fed Officers

WASHINGTON, May 11 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives approved a bill yesterday that would make the terms of chairman and vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board roughly equal to that of the U.S. President.

The bill would also expand the number of directors of Federal Reserve regional banks from nine to 12 by adding three public members. The terms for board chairman and vice-chairman would begin and end July 30 of presidential inauguration years, but would not affect the full 14-year terms of Fed governors.

The bill originally contained a provision requiring presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of regional bank presidents, but this was dropped by the House Banking Committee and not brought up when the bill reached the full House.

Rise in Living Cost Slows in W. Germany
WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 11 (Reuters).—West Germany last month recorded its lowest 12-month rise in the cost-of-living index since the summer of 1972, the central bank reported today.

The index was 5.2 per cent above its April, 1975, level. The central bank said it hoped inflation would drop to 5 per cent by the end of the year.

European Leadership Predicted

An Unperceived French Revolution

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 11 (EHT).—Three years after its initial forecast that France would overtake West Germany as Europe's leading economy by 1985, the Hudson Institute (Europe) has taken a fresh look at the situation and come away convinced that the shift will take place even earlier than foreseen.

The first report, commissioned by the French government, was made public in early 1973. The latest version was commissioned by Credit Commercial de France, a leading privately-owned bank, in an effort to attract foreign investors to the portfolio investment possibilities in France.

The thrust of the new report is that France has emerged not only fundamentally unscathed from the 1975 recession but in a relatively improved position compared with other major industrialized states. Edmund Stihlman, who heads Hudson Europe, said in an interview he now believes that output of goods and services in France and West Germany will be equal by 1980 and that France will overtake its ally well before 1985.

Throughout his report, called the New French Economy, and in his remarks at a press conference, Mr. Stihlman emphasized that the French "economic miracle" has gone largely unnoticed by the rest of the world. He attributed this to "psychological factors, which could take years to obliterate."

The revision, Mr. Stihlman said, results from the fact that economic growth in Germany slowed more rapidly during the recession. He noted that with both economies expected to grow about 5.5 per cent this year, the six-year average between 1971 to 1976 would put the French output growing at 3.87 per cent a year against 2.22 per cent for Germany, a bigger difference than the 5.8

versus 4.7-per-cent growth noted when the 1973 report was prepared.

The chief cause of the nation's postwar growth, he said, has been due to "a marked shift away from an excessive dependency on agriculture and services in the direction of industrial production and increasingly an export-oriented industrial production." In absolute terms, the weight of industrial production is now considerable, so that France today produces actually as many or more automobiles than West Germany, as much steel and twice as much cement as the United Kingdom.

He added that unlike Britain or West Germany, whose industrial structures are "increasingly threatened with the specter of actual or incipient obsolescence," France "has stressed high-technology, high-value-added industry, particularly in fields like electronics, high-speed ground transport, aircraft and modern weaponry."

On the critical side, he noted that the wage gap between blue collar and professional workers here remains wider than in most other industrialized countries, that inflation is a "real danger" and that the dependence on exports as a means to fuel domestic growth—now about 15 per cent of gross national product—is rapidly reaching the point where the nation may become too vulnerable to foreign economic shifts beyond France's control.

Over the short haul, he said, the value of the franc should hold steady on the foreign exchange markets and toward the end of the year return to the level it was at before it dropped out of the joint European float. At present, against the dollar the franc is some 2.6 per cent below the level in mid-March when the independent float was resumed. Against the deutsche mark, the franc is currently some 4 per cent below the March level.

For Domestic Market Leadership

British Ford Seen Overtaking Leyland

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. of Britain, is sharply increasing its sales and may well be on the way to permanently replacing British Leyland Ltd. as the top car seller in this country.

Figures released today showed that the British Ford unit outsold British Leyland in April for the fifth time in the last seven months.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Ford sold 34,705 cars in April to take 29.1 per cent of the market, while Leyland sales totaled 31,688, or 26.8 per cent of the market.

In the first four months of 1976, Ford new car registrations in Britain rose over 40 per cent to 126,483. However, this is still below Leyland's total of 133,920, down 10 per cent from the first four months of 1975.

Ford sales last month were nearly double year-earlier levels and company sales director Ernest Thompson says "the tide seems to be turning strongly in our favor."

Some other auto analysts agree. The Economist magazine's intelligence unit earlier this year said Ford might permanently take over as market leader from Leyland.

Although Leyland has been hurt by recent industrial disputes, there are other reasons for believing that in the longer term British Ford can outstrip Leyland from the number one spot.

The main one is that British Ford has a newer and more integrated range of cars than Leyland. A Ford spokesman says the company believes in keeping a "fresh line of models."

British Ford last year introduced a revamped Escort at the lower end of its model range and the car is now the number one seller in Britain. The second most popular model is the Ford Cortina, and this fall Ford will introduce a new Cortina, similar to the Taunus model now being made by Ford's West German unit.

But what Ford officials and some car market observers believe will really push Ford ahead in Britain is the company's new compact Fiesta model, which will be out at the end of this year or in early 1977. This is the same car that will also be made at Ford's new Spanish plant in Valencia.

Competition for Mini
The Fiesta is expected to cut into sales of the aging Leyland Mini, still British Leyland's top seller even though it was introduced more than 10 years ago. Leyland is not expected to have a replacement for the Mini until 1978 at the earliest.

Leyland's two other top selling models, the Marina and the Allegro, although relatively new, have been somewhat of a disappointment. Sales of both cars have declined in the first four months of 1976.

The Allegro has never received much critical acclaim. The Marina competes against the Cortina in the fleet market, but sales of the Leyland model have totaled less than 30,000 this year, compared with over 50,000 for the Cortina.

Leyland does have some new

models but they are not at the lower end of the market.

In recent months Ford has been able to avoid any major industrial disputes, while state-controlled Leyland has been hit with a number of strikes.

Ford seems to have an unyielding advantage in the field of hourly paid employees work under one national agreement, while workers in Leyland's car division are covered by dozens of different agreements expiring at different times and giving workers at various locations different pay rates for what is often very similar work.

The government's wage-restraint policy has hindered Leyland's efforts to end these anomalies.

Dow Pulls Back From Year's High

NEW YORK, May 11 (EHT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average turning back twice from an approach to its year's closing high.

The industrial average closed at 1,006.61, down 0.97. Its closing high for the year is 1,011.02 set April 31. The index reached 1,011 twice today before fading.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 780 to about 655, and volume totaled 23.59 million shares, compared with 22.78 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market's assault on its year's high continued to be repelled by a heavy supply of stock for sale. Profit-taking pushed the stock market back below 1,000 several times previously this year.

Brokers added that selling for profit was encouraged by the recent climb in short-term interest rates.

Analysts also said that the stock market faced a further test of its ability to stay above 1,000. Boeing was a big favorite after it said it is one of three U.S. companies involved in weapons-for-oil talks with Iran.

At the close of trading, Boeing's stock was ahead 1 3/8 at 34 3/4 on 406,200 shares.

Press reports earlier in the week identified Boeing, General Dynamics and Northrop as the companies holding discussions with Iran.

Northrop's stock climbed a point to 37 1/4, while General Dynamics rose 3/8 to 60 1/2.

Quaker Oats, which reported sharply higher earnings, climbed 1 3/8 to 35 3/8.

Other firm spots included CBS ahead a point at 52 1/2, International Paper 1 to 76 1/2, Communications Satellite also 1 higher at 38, Fluor 1 1/8 to 34 1/2, Burlington Northern 1 to 42 5/8, and Stauffer Chemical 2 1/8 to 102 5/8.

But Eastman Kodak slipped 2 points to 104 1/4, MCA 2 to 67 3/8, and Digital Equipment 3 1/2 to 189 1/2.

Ship Orders Slump

LONDON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—Lloyd's Register of Shipping reported today that world shipbuilding orders in hand for the first quarter fell to 74,777,980 gross tons, down by 7,567,853 tons from the previous quarter and the lowest level since September 1970.

The present total order book "represents barely two years work at current levels of production," Lloyd's said.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 1.00 to 104.75.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange were slightly higher, with advances topping losses, 237 to 227. Turnover amounted to 99,449 contracts, compared with 94,062 contracts yesterday.

Farm commodity futures traded on lower levels through most of the Chicago Board of Trade session, but burst out in a flurry of buying and short-covering to close mostly higher.

Soybeans were up 7 cents a bushel, wheat 2 1/2 and corn and oats about 1. Soybean meal advanced nearly \$3 a ton but soy oil prices were mixed.

Company Reports

(In Millions of Dollars)		Alumascor	
Genesee	1975	1974	1973
Third Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	277.20	253.70	153.80
Profits	4.00	*3.50	11.90
Per Share	0.25	0.35	0.90
Profits	14.90	0.10	0.52
Per Share	0.99		0.39

Coca Cola Bottling Co.		1975	
Second Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	17.50	16.20	15.20
Profits	1.30	0.50	0.50
Per Share	0.42	0.18	0.18
First Half	35.3*	33.90	33.90
Profits	2.30	1.10	1.10
Per Share	0.79	0.36	0.36

U.S. Prices Rose At a Fast Rate

During Recession

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP-DJ).—U.S. prices were less responsive to declining demand in the recent recession than in other downturns since World War II, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said in a report on "price behavior during the 1973-75 recession."

The report said the wholesale price index increased at an average annual rate of 16.4 per cent from November 1973 to March 1975, the period of the most recent recession.

This was a much higher rate of increase than in five previous postwar recessions. For example, in the 1969-70 downturn wholesale prices rose at only a 2.6-per-cent rate and in the 1960-61 recession at a 0.3-per-cent pace.

The big increase in prices in the latest recession reflected a "unique set of inflationary circumstances which apparently overwhelmed any moderating effects which the coming recession may have had on prices," the report said.

These unusual factors were the Arab oil embargo, worldwide commodity inflation, bad weather and big farm-export sales, both of which sent food prices up, and the removal of price controls.

"The concurrence of these factors placed strong upward pressure on prices and certainly qualified this recession as, in many ways, a unique phenomenon," the council report said.

Columbia Gas System		1975	
First Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	581.00	478.20	478.20
Profits	48.40	48.00	48.00
Per Share	1.49	1.48	1.48

Grumman Corp.		1975	
First Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	380.30	261.60	261.60
Profits	6.30	4.10	4.10
Per Share	0.80	0.54	0.54

Leaseway Transportation		1975	
First Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	130.00	108.80	108.80
Profits	4.30	2.20	2.20
Per Share	0.57	0.30	0.30

MCA Inc.		1975	
First Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	217.10	178.20	178.20
Profits	33.90	15.40	15.40
Per Share	2.74	1.78	1.78

National Tea		1975	
First Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	341.10	328.20	328.20
Profits	—5.40	—3.00	—3.00
Per Share	—0.17	—0.12	—0.12

Oscar Mayer		1975	
Second Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	268.70	267.50	267.50
Profits	6.20	5.80	5.80
Per Share	0.65	0.60	0.60

Revenue		1975	
Third Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	529.10	482.50	482.50
Profits	11.50	11.10	11.10
Per Share	1.20	1.17	1.17

Quaker Oats		1975	
Third Quarter	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	357.90	328.20	328.20
Profits	14.60	7.70	7.70
Per Share	0.70	0.37	0.37

Nine Months		1975	
Revenue	1975	1974	1973
Revenue	1,110.70	1,041.60	1,041.60
Profits	35.90	21.00	21.00
Per Share	1.88	1.04	1.04

White, Weld performs: First quarter 1976

In the first three months of 1976 White, Weld & Co. incorporated managed 400 million dollars of public offerings for corporate issuers aggregating \$1.7 billion.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 11

- 1976 -	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	100s. High Low	3 m. prev. High Low	C/P	- 1976 -	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	100s. High Low	3 m. prev. High Low	C/P	- 1976 -	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	100s. High Low	3 m. prev. High Low	C/P
47%	274. Abell	38	17 22	45%	43	274	203. Archdun	20	12 25	24%	24%	199%	11. Brumw	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	275. ACP in	2.40	9 12	50%	50%	275	204. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	12. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	276. ACP in	2.40	9 12	50%	50%	276	205. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	13. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	277. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	277	206. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	14. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	278. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	278	207. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	15. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	279. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	279	208. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	16. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	280. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	280	209. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	17. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	281. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	281	210. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	18. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	282. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	282	211. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	19. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	283. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	283	212. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	20. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	284. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	284	213. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	21. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	285. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	285	214. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	22. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	286. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	286	215. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	23. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	287. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	287	216. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	24. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	288. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	288	217. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	25. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	289. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	289	218. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	26. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	290. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	290	219. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	27. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	291. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	291	220. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	28. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	292. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	292	221. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	29. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	293. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	293	222. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	30. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	294. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	294	223. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	31. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	295. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	295	224. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	32. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%
47%	296. Admco	46	17 22	45%	43	296	225. Arctic	10	20 25	24%	24%	199%	33. Bt	10	40 19%	19%	19%

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Talk with E. F. Hutton in Germany

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(Continued on next page.)

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May, 1976

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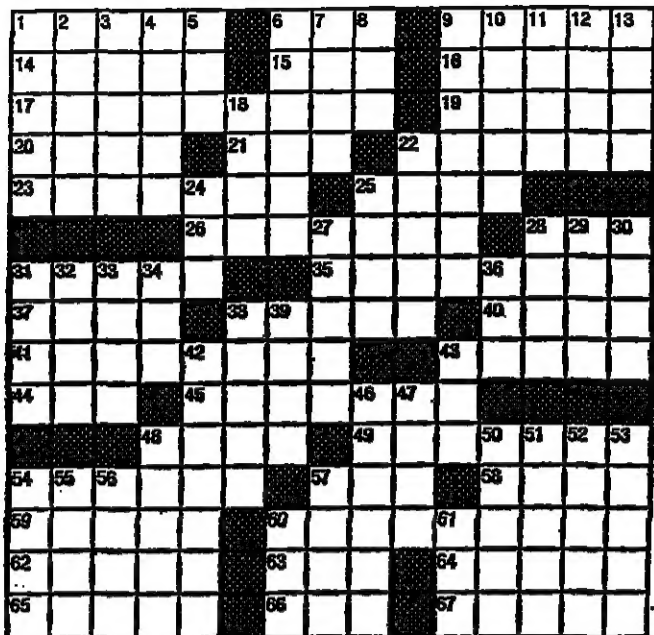
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CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

Edited by Will Weng

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WEATHER

	G	F		G	F
ALGAEVE.....	17	63	Cloudy	MADRID	19 66 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM....	18	73	Clear	MOLAN.....	25 72 Clear
ANTWERP.....	15	68	Overcast	MONTREAL...	18 64 Cloudy
ATKENS.....	23	79	Clear	MOSCOW.....	15 89 Cloudy
BELFORT.....	21	70	Overcast	MUNICH.....	29 68 Clear
BIRMINGHAM....	21	64	Cloudy	NICE.....	18 70 Clear
BREILIN.....	17	61	Clear	NICE.....	18 64 Clear
BUSSELS.....	17	63	Clear	OSLO.....	17 67 Clear
CARLHAGEN....	20	68	Cloudy	PABO.....	18 68 Variable
DUPAREST.....	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	23 71 Clear
CASABLANCA....	17	83	Cloudy	ROME.....	18 64 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN....	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	11 82 Showery
COSTA MEXICO..	19	69	Clear	ST. COLUMB..	18 68 Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	15	69	Cloudy	TERRAN.....	26 79 Clear
EDINBURGH.....	11	63	Rain	TEL AVIV....	24 78 Cloudy
FLORANCE.....	19	68	Cloudy	TRIPOLI.....	18 68 Clear
FRANKFERT....	18	64	Showers	VIENNA.....	22 73 Clear
GENEVA.....	14	57	Rain	WARSAW.....	23 73 Clear
HAIKUN.....	19	68	Clear	WASHINGTON.	18 68 Overcast
ISTANBUL.....	14	57	Overcast	ZURICH.....	17 63 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS....	19	66	Overcast		
LISBON.....	19	64	Cloudy		
LONDON.....	16	60	Overcast		
LOS ANGELES...	15	59	Overcast		

(Forecaster's readings: U.S., Canada
as 1900 GMT; others at 1500 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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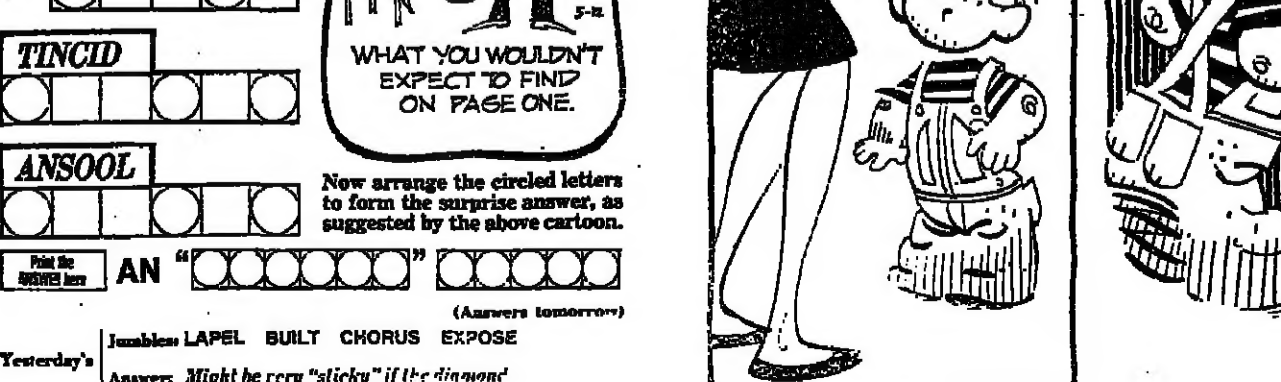
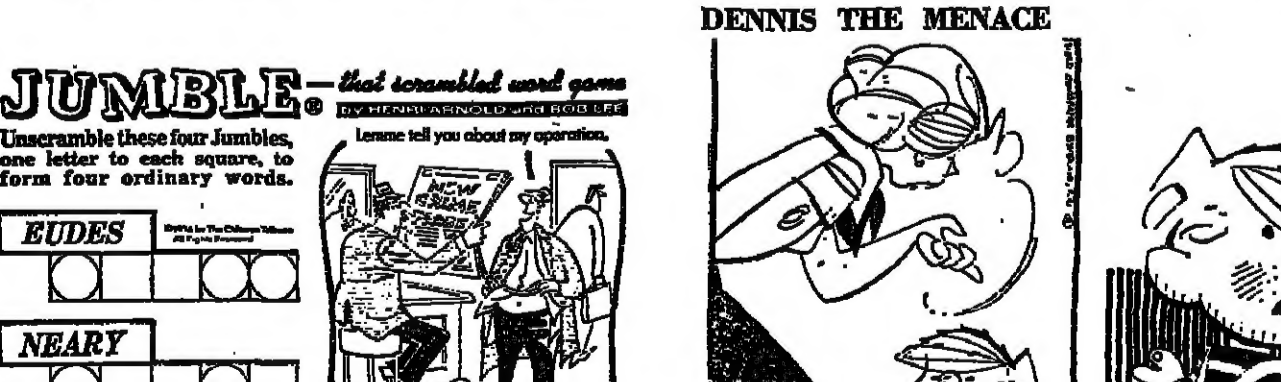
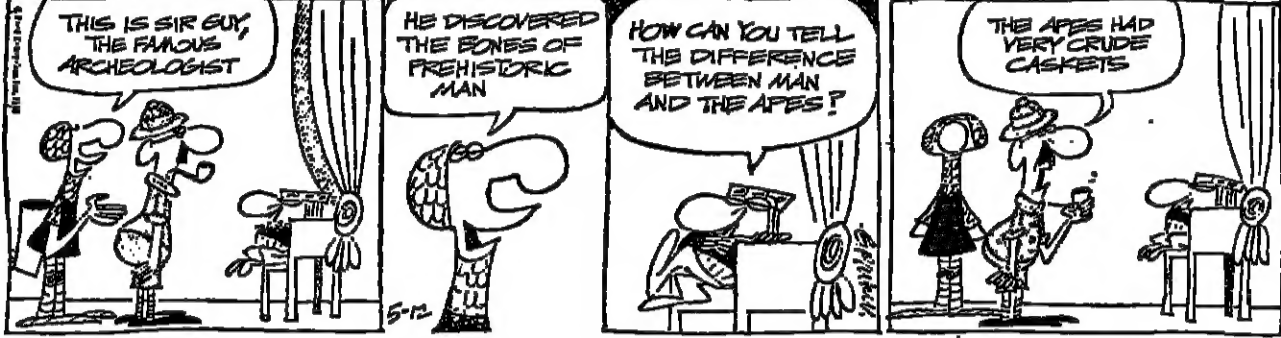
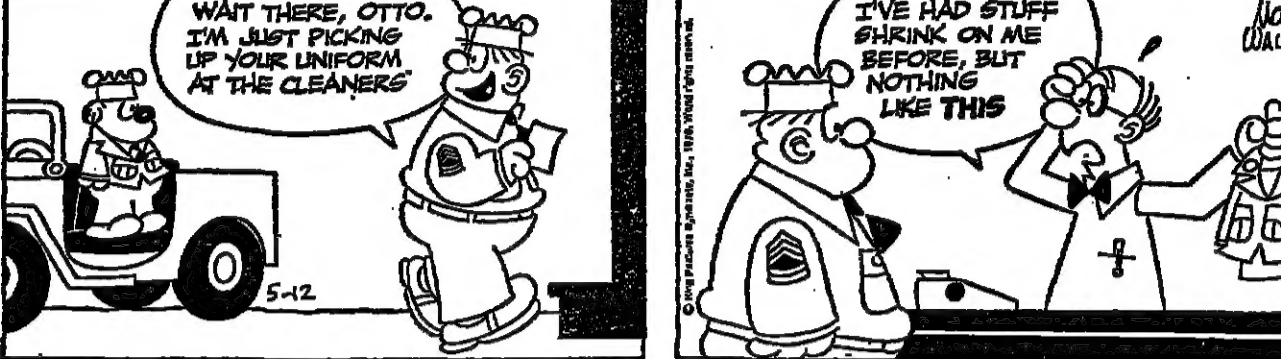
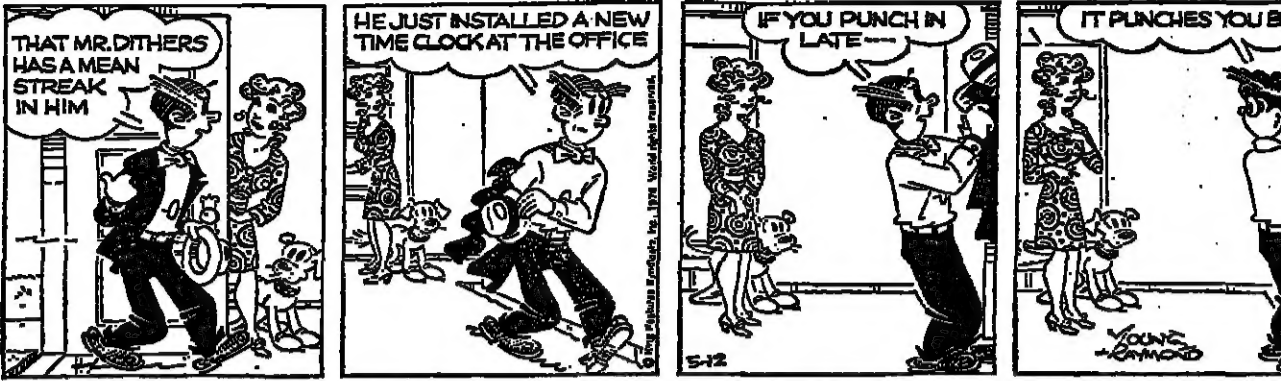
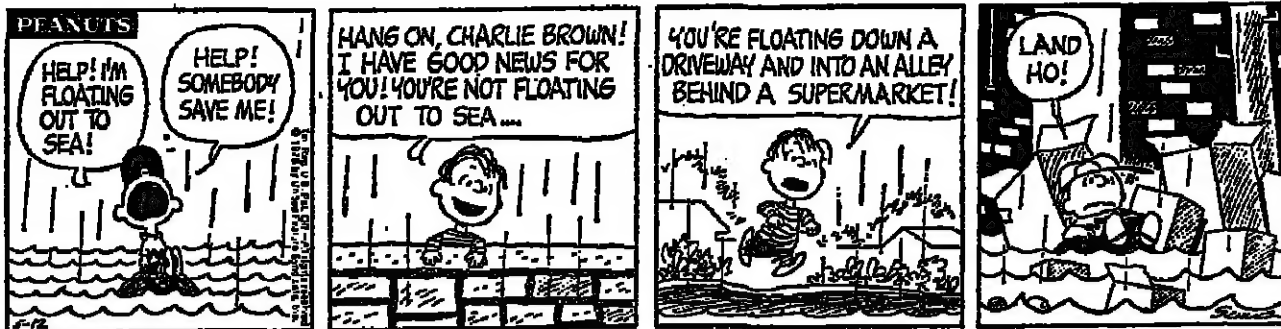
(c) Alexander Prod.	\$7.26	(c) K&S Income Prod.	LP14
(c) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.59	(c) Kleitwort Benson Int. F.	511
(c) Austral. Select Fd.	\$6.26	(w) Kleitwort Bens. Jap. F.	520
BRUNNEN JULIUS BARE & Co. Ltd.		(c) Lverage Cap. Hold.	521
(c) Barbord.	SP7918	MLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MORT. S.A.	
(c) Bamber.	SP7919	(-w) L&S Multi-way Fd.	SP6900
(c) Bank.	SP7920	(-w) Lloyds Int'l Income.	512
(c) Stockbar.	SP7971	(c) Mediobank Sel. Fund.	519
(w) Brownwells.	513.94	(c) Newirth Int'l Fund.	513
(c) Can. Sec. Money Fd.	51.78	(w) N.A.M. Int'l.	515
(c) Can. Sec. Growth Fd.	55.03	(w) Nippon.	516
(c) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	62.82	(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	549
CAPITAL INT'L-NATIONAL S.A.		(c) Pagani Intern'l.	586
(w) Capital Int'l.	\$14.37	(c) Parnell Intern'l Fund.	590
(w) Capital Traits S.A.	\$7.73	(c) R&S Fund.	LP15
(c) Capital R&Sfunds.	LP1.20	(c) Renaissance.	1476
(c) Capital R&Sfunds.	\$16.16	(c) Safe Trust Fund.	517
(c) Citadel Fund.	\$3.14	(w) Sammar Portfolio.	SP7911
(c) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$240.46	(c) Shars Realty N.Y.	518
(c) Convert. Bond Fd.	\$7.65	(c) Shars Realty N.Y.	519
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B. Org.	\$12.45		
(c) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y.	\$8.80		

SEAFORD FUNDS:		SEPRO:	
(d) Genesee.....	\$769.00	(w) Hespco (N.A.V.).....	\$12
(d) C.E. Funds-Ponds.....	\$771.50	(d) CEF Fund.....	\$724
(d) C.E. Funds-Int'l.....	\$773.00	(d) C.E. Fund.....	\$724
(d) Energy-Valor.....	\$780.75	(d) T.E.P. Fund N.V.....	\$700
(d) Energy-Valor.....	\$780.75	(w) RAME Special Fund.....	\$87
(d) Europa-Vest.....	\$7125.35		
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.41		
(w) D.G.O.....	\$49.70		
(w) D.G.O. Global Fund.....	\$11.14	SEVIO GROUPS GENERAL	
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$170.70	(w) Parfon Sw. R. Est.....	\$514
(w) Dr. Interb. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.17	(d) Securinvest.....	\$514
(w) Europe Obligations.....	\$71,013	(d) Soros Fund.....	\$211

[illegible]

(v) Berry Intl Fund.....	\$12.41	(c) Swiss Swiss Rr. Est. SPK.....	
(v) Berry Pac. P. Ltd.....	\$28.86	UNION INVESTMENTS, Frankfurt.....	
(v) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$5.59		
(v) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.....	98.01	(c) Atlanta.....	DM16.
(v) Harnsford Dodge NV.....	\$20.00	(c) Europefonds.....	DM251.
(v) H.O.I. Bonds.....	\$26.57	(c) Unifonds.....	DM256.
(c) I.O.N.I. Bonds.....	32.99	(c) Unifonds.....	DM261.
(c) I.O.N.I. Bonds.....	32.99	(c) Unifonds.....	DM262.
(v) Interfund.....	\$21.75	(v) United Cap. Inv. Fd. SPK.....	
(v) Interfund.....	58.71	(v) U.S. Trust Invest. P. SPK.....	\$12.50
(v) International Fund.....	\$109.70	(v) Western Europe.....	\$12.50
(v) Intl Inv. Fund (Germany).....	\$23.26	(v) Western Europe.....	\$12.71
(v) Intl Securities Fund.....	32.99	(v) Western Europe.....	\$12.88
(v) Intl Securities Fund.....	\$40.70	(v) Western Europe.....	\$12.88
(v) Italamerica S.A. SPK.....	58.71	(v) Worldwide Securities.....	\$47.
(v) Italamerica Intl Fd. S.A.....	\$6.91	(v) Worldwide Special.....	\$3.93
(v) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$15.83	DM - Deutsche Markt; - K=Kredit	
(v) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$15.83	denk; 2 - New; S.A. - Not a stock	
(v) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$15.83	company; 3 - Swiss; 4 - Swiss	
(v) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$15.83	bourg francs; GF - Swiss francs	
MANAGEMENT FEEING:		+ - Offer prices; a - Asked; b -	
(c) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$45.97	bid; Champs 2/7/50 to 61 per mil	
(c) Jardine Selection NV.....	\$16.91		

PEANUTS



BOOKS

THE USES OF ENCHANTMENT

The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales
By Bruno Bettelheim. Knopf. 328 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN his latest book, "The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales," the noted child psychologist Bruno Bettelheim is out to turn the clocks back. He believes traditional folk fairy tales such as "Cinderella," "The Frog King," "Hood" and "The Red Riding Hood" are far more valuable to children than modern "realistic" stories.

Therefore, he intends in this study to reveal the deep psychological content of fairy tales, and to demonstrate how it aids women in solving the anxieties, existential predicaments, most prominent among them separation anxiety, sibling rivalry and oedipal conflict. His ultimate "hope is that a proper understanding of the unique merit of fairy tales will induce teachers and teachers-in-training once again to that central role in the life of the child they held for centuries."

Bettelheim's argument didn't require too much elaboration before it had convinced me, at least. One need only read his explications of "The Three Feathers," or even "The Little Prince," to recall in what terms this symbolic language the classic tales speak. One need only attend to his point that the giants of fairy tales simply represent adults, or that frogs often stand for the beastly aspect of sex, to be persuaded that this symbolic language is a universal one, clear to the child in all of us. And one need only consider the definition of the extreme violence and ugly emotions represented in fairy tales—which is that they serve to reflect and defuse what is going on in the child's mind anyway—to realize how very shortsighted and superficial is the contemporary rationalist's belief that a child ought not to be exposed to such things, lest they leave scars in him or her unmanageable thoughts and feelings.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

Best Sellers

The New York Times.

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week	NOTION	Last Week
1	1875, by Gore Vidal	1
2	Trinity, by Leon Oris	2
3	The Chairboys, by Joseph Wankings	5
4	The Tentacles	4
5	by Robert Ludlum	3
6	The R Document, by Irving Wallace	6
7	The Dogs from the Street, by Ira Levin	7
8	Christina, by Agatha Christie	8
9	A Stranger To The Stars, by Sidney Sheldon	10
10	Knickfakes, by Lisa Alther	9
11	Saving The Queen, by William F. Buckley Jr.	11

GENERAL	
1	The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.....
2	World's Own Fatherhood, by Irving Howe with Kenneth Libo.....
3	The Summer of '68, by Smith.....
4	Doris Day: Her Own Story, by A. E. Hotchner.....
5	A Man Called Horse, by William Stevenson.....
6	Spandan, by Albert Speer.....
7	A Year of Beauty and Death, by Pearl and Beverly Sussman with Camille Duhé.....
8	Angels by Rick Warren.....
9	The Rockefellers, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz.....
10	Brick House, by John H. Horne, by David Niven.....

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truscoe

When East opened one diamond he was looking forward to scoring a game or a slam. He felt insulted when his opponents bid themselves to a game, and he was indignantly. North's three-heart bid was explained to be pre-emptive, a style popular in tournament play. If North had wished to invite game he would have made a cue-bid in-
ing spades from the dur
Then he cross-ruffed, hav
winding up with eight tr
tricks and two club tricks
score 590 and leave East sp
less with rage.

-NORTH
♠ QJ4
♥ 3854

♠ 75532
 WEST EAST (D)
 ♠ 532 ♠ AK10
 ♥ 1062 ♥ Q
 ♦ J84 ♦ AKQ
 ♣ 8762 ♣ A109
 SOUTH
 ♦ 987
 ♥ AK973
 ♦
 ♣ KQJ53
 Both sides were vulnerable.
 Bid. The bidding:
 East South West North
 1 1 1 1
 Dbl. 4 1 Pass 3 Pass
 Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart two.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	1 ♥	Pass	3 ♥
Dbl.	4 ♥	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

